The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6642.—Vol. XL. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1859. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday, the 13th instant, at her residence, Castlereagh-street, Mrs. James C. Beal, of a son.

On the 19th instant, at her residence, Shaw's-terrace, Newcastle, Mrs. J. L. Beeston, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 15th of September, by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. A. J. Forde, Mr. Walter George Bason, to Jane Mary Theresa, daughter of William Brady, Esq., of Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 19th instant, at the residence of Mr. James Uncles, Sussex-street, Ann, the wife of W. J. Francis, Kiama, in the 32nd year of her age.

On the 20th instant, at the residence of his father, Charles Henry, the beloved son of Mr. George Elworthy, 383, George-street, aged 15 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ENGLAND via MAURITIUS and OVERLAND.—THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP EMEU, 1530 tons, 300 horse-power, DANIEL G. MUNRO, Esq., commander, will leave this port with Her Majesty's Mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on FRIDAY, the 14th of OCTOBER, at two o'clock. touching at MELBOURNE, KANGAROO ISLAND, and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

A CONVENTION has been recently concluded between H. H. the Viceroy and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, by which various changes and improvements have been made in the arrangements for the transit of passengers through Egypt; and for the future the Company's rates of passage-money and the transit fares through that country will be distinct and independent of each other.

The Company's rates will be for the sea passage only, and are as follows:—

To Southampton	£110
Gibraltar	110
Marseilles	105
Malta	100
Alexandria	90

Tickets for the journey across Egypt, entitling the holder thereof to the advantage secured by the Company in their recent convention with the Viceroy, will be issued to the through passengers at the same time as the passage tickets, at the following rates:—

For First-class passengers	£7 0
Second-class passengers	3 10
Children, half fare.	

Passengers who decline to take the Company's booked-through transit tickets, and who prefer paying their own transit through Egypt at the local rates, will only be booked by the Company to Suez in the first place, at the immediate fares, but, upon quitting the vessel, will be furnished with a voucher of their having been conveyed one portion of the voyage, upon production of which at Alexandria, they will be entitled to be carried forward by the first steamer having room, upon payment of such a sum as shall make the total amount for the sea journey the same as that charged to a booked-through passenger.

Supplies of railway tickets will also be made to the pursers, in order that passengers who have embarked without them may be furnished with them during the passage, should they think proper.

All baggage to be delivered for shipment the day previous to sailing.

RATES OF FREIGHT ON SPECIE.

The Company are prepared to convey by each of the mail steamers a certain amount of Gold on the Company's red form of bill of lading, at the rate of 2 per cent., to cover Freight and Insurance to the Bank of England.

The amount to be taken on these advantageous terms being limited, an early application should be made.

HENRY MOORE, agent.

Moore's Wharf, 15th September, 1859.

TO the INHABITANTS of ST. LEONARD'S and the NORTH SHORE.—The steam vessel HERALD being laid up under extensive repairs and alterations, will, on their completion, resume plying on the North Shore Ferry as hitherto.

BRIGHTON, MANLY BEACH. — STEAMER PHANTOM.
Fare, 1s.; children, 6d.
Leaves Woolloomooloo 7·45, 10·20, 2·20, 4·20.
Leaves Manly 8·30, 11·30, 3·30, 5.
And on Sundays—Fare, 1s. 6d.; children, 9d.
Leaves Woolloomooloo, 10·30, 2·30.
Leaves Manly, 12, 5.
Omnibuses ply in connection with the steamer from the corner of King and George streets, at 10, 2, and 4, and from the steamboat pier, Woolloomooloo, immediately on arrival of the steamer from Manly.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—These swift steam-packets continue to ply between Sydney and Parramatta, on every week day, as follows:—

From Parramatta,	From Sydney,
8, 11, and 4.	9, 1·15, and 4.

On Sunday, from Sydney at 9 a.m., returning at 4 p.m.
Cabin, 2s. 6d.; steerage, 1s. 6d.; in full, without any charge for omnibus, which will set down all passengers in the centre of the town free of all charge.
Refreshments to be had on board.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, for MORPETH, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock.
ROBERT R. HUNTLEY, Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street, September 21.

STEAMERS FROM THE PHŒNIX WHARF.
For WOLLONGONG and KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
For the CLYDE RIVER, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
For KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
For ULLADULLA, on SATURDAY, at 10 a.m.
For MERIMBULA, TWOFOLD BAY, on SATURDAY, at 10 a.m.
For PORT MACQUARIE, on FRIDAY, 7th October.

STEAMER TO KIAMA.—The RAPID will leave the Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, THIS NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, for the above port, calling at SHELL HARBOUR and BELLAMBI on her return. Cargo for any of the above ports will be received and stored free of charge. All freights payable in Sydney.

Passage—Kiama	10s. 6d.
" Shellharbour...	10s. 6d.
" Bellambi	7s. 6d.

SPEER and MEIKLEJOHN, agents.

STEAM to the MACLEAY RIVER.—The NEW MOON, from the Commercial Wharf. Positively at 4 p.m., THIS EVENING. WILLIAM DALTON, agent.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
COLLAROY, to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY), at 11.
Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY, 4th OCTOBER, at 11 p.m.
WONGA WONGA, to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
There will be no Steamer to Melbourne on Tuesday next.
YARRA YARRA, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, THIS EVENING (WEDNESDAY), at 10.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, TUESDAY, 27th September, at 10 p.m.
EAGLE, to PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), at 6 p.m.
SAMSON, to the MANNING RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, MONDAY EVENING, at 8.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM to CLARENCE RIVER.—The FENELLA, Captain CREER, will leave the Grafton Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 21st instant, at 9 p.m.
KIRCHNER and CO., agents.

STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.—By the GRAFTON and FENELLA, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 9 p.m., from Grafton Wharf.
KIRCHNER and CO., Agents.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—The T. S. N. Co.'s steamship TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf on SATURDAY, 24th instant, at 3 p.m. Freights must be paid, and entries passed at the Custom-House before delivery of goods. No cargo will be received after noon of day of sailing.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, 17, Church-hill.

UNITY for MORPETH, from the Union Wharf, first fair wind. PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS.

STAG for the MACLEAY, first fair wind. Apply on board, Commercial Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—The clipper MACLEAY PACKET, on THURSDAY next, from the Baltic Wharf.
For freight or passage apply on board.

RICHMOND RIVER, going up to LISMORE.—The schooner BLACK DIAMOND, DAVID SMITH, master, sails THIS EVENING. T. H. GREEN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

FOR the MANNING RIVER.—The schooner POLICEMAN, from Flour Company's Wharf. RENWICK, BATE, and CO.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER, the schooner MARY, to sail THIS DAY, at noon.
For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR WIDE BAY.—The ALBION, loading at Patent Slip Wharf, will sail on SATURDAY.
MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSITIVELY THE FIRST VESSEL FOR MORETON BAY.—The A1 regular trader MARGARET, A. D. SMITH, commander, clears at the Customs TO-MORROW. Shippers will please complete their arrangements, and forward bills of lading for signature by noon.
For freight, &c., apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF. — The schooner CALLENDER.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURNE WHARF.—The clipper barque CITY OF MELBOURNE, 250 tons, M'LEAN, master, now fast loading at the Grafton Wharf, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. Light freights taken at a moderate rate. Superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.
Apply to S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURNE WHARF.—The favourite regular trader ESPERANZA, D. M'KAY, commander, clears at the Customs TO-MORROW. Has room for a few tons of freight: for which or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The fine clipper brig BURNETT, SCAPLEHORN, master, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to H. CLARKE, at the Wharf; or MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for LAUNCESTON.—The colonial-built brig LADY DENISON, JOHN M'KINLAY, commander, will be despatched from the Flour Company's Wharf in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.
Rates of Passage.

Cabin (including wines, beer, beds, bedding, &c.)	£8 8 0
Steerage (including provisions)	4 4 0

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—The fine brig YARROW, M'DONALD, commander, is now fast loading, at Campbell's Wharf, and will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply to F. and G. KORFF, Spring-street; or to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

LOUIS and MIRIAM, for PORT COOPER, will CLEAR at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature. Has still room for a few tons of freight. For which, or passage.
Apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The clipper brig MOUNTAIN MAID, will sail on or about THURSDAY next.
For freight or passage apply to J. J. PEACOCK, Miller's Point.

FOR TAHITI DIRECT.—The schooner CHEETAH, will SAIL for the above in a few days.
For freight or passage, apply to C. SMITH, Smith's Wharf.

FOR THE FEEGEES.—The well-known and favourite brig LALLA ROOKH, Captain SIMPSON, daily expected from Melbourne, will sail about the 30th September.
For freight or passage apply to M. BAYLEY, Customhouse agent, Circular Quay.

FOR HONGKONG.—The barque AGNES will sail for the above port in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to C. SMITH, Smith's Wharf.

FOR LONDON direct.—To SAIL without fail on the 25th instant.—The A 1 Aberdeen clipper ship CENTURION, 639 tons register, R. MURRAY, commander, having the whole of her cargo engaged and down, will positively sail as above. This favourite passenger ship has splendid accommodations for a few in the saloon, and room for three second-class. Apply to Captain MURRAY, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

TO PASSENGERS for LONDON.—The DUNCAN DUNBAR, H. NEATBY, commander, will leave Sydney the first week in February.

FOR PASSENGERS AND LIGHT FREIGHT ONLY.—The first class ship CALDERA, 730 tons, Captain CLYMA, will sail for LONDON, on or about the 25th instant, and book a few first and second class passengers, at moderate rates.
For rates of passage, and freight, application to be made to Captain CLYMA, on board, at Circular Quay; LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 213, George-street.

TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND. — Intending passengers are informed that Messrs. Dunbar and Sons' well-known ships, as under, will be punctually despatched as under:—
VIMEIRA, SWANSTON, commander, early in November.
LA HOGUE, WILLIAMS, commander, early in January.
Cabins can be secured at once, and all particulars learned on application to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

BLACK BALL AND EAGLE LINES OF PACKETS. Passage money £14 and upwards.—For LIVERPOOL direct, the magnificent A1 clipper ship DONALD M'KAY, 2604 tons burthen, CHARLES E. PRYCE, commander, will be despatched from MELBOURNE for the above port on 25th October. To families returning to England this vessel presents an excellent opportunity. She is most beautifully fitted up, and her saloon cabins are the largest and most commodious of any ship in the trade, and are furnished with beds, bedding, linen, and all cabin requisites. Her second and third-class cabins are also most complete, and from their unusual size offers inducements seldom met with.
The DONALD M'KAY is the largest sailing merchant ship in the world, and is admitted by all who have sailed in her to be a most comfortable ship.
Captain Pryce (formerly chief officer of the Crœsus s.s.) is well known to the Australian public, and passengers may rely on every attention being made to their comfort.
An experienced surgeon will accompany the ship.
A cow will be kept for the use of saloon passengers.
For plans of cabins, rates of passage, freight, &c., apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; or THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., O'Connell-street, Sydney.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the well-known brig SARAH, Captain FRITH.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SCHOONER FOR SALE.—A first-class, faithfully built Colonial schooner, sails fast, and well found in everything. Can be sent to sea at a few hours' notice. JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

SHIP JOHN BANKS, from London.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are informed that she will commence discharging at the Circular Wharf THIS MORNING (Wednesday), and are requested to pass entries without delay. All goods not cleared at the Customs by noon on FRIDAY, 23rd instant, will be passed by the undersigned, landed and stored at consignee's risk and expense, and the ship will not be responsible for any loss or damage to cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders for delivery obtained before any goods can leave the wharf.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

CONSIGNEES, per barque FOREST QUEEN, will please PASS ENTRIES at once for Russell's Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be entered and stored at the risk of consignees. Freight to be paid before delivery. P. N. RUSSELL and Co., agents.

SHIP OCEAN ROVER, for CALCUTTA. — All ACCOUNTS against the above ship must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, on or before noon, on THURSDAY next, otherwise they will not be allowed. WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Walker's Wharf.

SAILORS' HOME.—The Committee of the Sailors' Home gratefully acknowledge the receipt of £20, being the proceeds of an entertainment on board the P. and O. Company's steam ship EMEU, at sea, subscribed by the officers and passengers, and kindly handed to the undersigned by A. B. BAIN, Esq. E. W. CAMERON, Hon. Treasurer.

NEW SOUTH WALES ALLIANCE.—A MEETING will be held in the Hall of Temperance, on THURSDAY EVENING, 22nd instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, to advocate Total Abstinence. Several speakers will address the meeting. Admission, free. R. RONALD, secretary N. S. W. Alliance.

BALMAIN MUNICIPALITY.—The Committee will meet on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at the Balmain School of Arts, at 7 o'clock p.m.

REDFERN MUNICIPALITY.—A public MEETING of the electors will be held at Mr. Hickson's, Londonderry Hotel, Redfern, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, respecting the late election by ballot. Scrutineers and poll clerks are requested to attend.

THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—MENZIES' HOTEL, MELBOURNE, patronised by his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly.—Parties visiting Melbourne during the Races will find the accommodation and conveniences of the above hotel of a class unequalled in the colony.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

G.—DEAR. Why not answer my note? I did not want to see you. P—t. at P—t.

J. C. H.—If you are yet alive, please to write to me M. A. H.

JAMES SKINNER, emigrant per ship Parsee, is requested to call on Messrs. H. E. and F. TOOTH, Kent Brewery.

MRS. ALEXANDER BANNINGTON. — Your BROTHER THOMAS would like to hear from you. Address care of T. H. Fulton, storekeeper, Heathcote, Victoria.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Monthly MEETING of this Society will be held in the Hall of the Australian Library, Bent-street, THIS DAY, the 21st of September, at 8 p.m. Business—Election of New Members; Paper by F. Gisborne, Esq., "On Telegraphic Communication with England."

SYDNEY LITERARY ASSOCIATION, Jamison-street.—Weekly Meeting, THIS EVENING, quarter past seven. Subject for special debate: "Has novel reading a beneficial tendency?"

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Society's Office, Hunter-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the fourth day of October next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of declaring the result of the second quinquennial investigation.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary.
Hunter-street, September 19.

AUSTRALIAN HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The SPRING EXHIBITION will be held, in the Botanic Gardens, on WEDNESDAY, October 5th, when prizes will be awarded for floricultural and horticultural exhibits only. A gold medal will be awarded for the best collection of purchased fruits. Prize schedules and all information may be obtained on application to the undersigned, at the office of the society, 9, Hunter-street, between 11 and 1 o'clock daily. H. R. WEBB, assistant secretary.

FREEMASONRY.—Lodge of Harmony, No. 814.—Members are requested to attend the Regular Monthly MEETING, at the Hall, York-street, THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock precisely. J. F. HENEY, secretary.

LEINSTER MARINE R. A. C., 266, THIS EVENING. CLARK'S Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street.

UNDER the distinguished Patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General. Madame JAFFA'S CONCERT will take place at the EXCHANGE, THIS EVENING (Wednesday), September 21.

PROGRAMME.

PART 1.

Trio—Magic Wove Scarf ....Barnett
Madame CARANDINI, Messrs. SHERWIN and GREGG.
Song—Der Wanderer ....Schubert
Mr. GREGG.
Quartette—Piano, violin, viola, violoncello ... Mendelssohn
First grand quartette concertante,
Madame JAFFA and the Messrs. DEANE.
Duo—Bella imago, Semiramide ....Rossini
Madame SARA FLOWER and Mr. GREGG.
Song—Il mio tesoro—Don Juan ....Mozart
Mr. SHERWIN.
Solo—Violoncello—Hymn from Stradella......Flotow
Mr. DEANE.
Song—Auld Robin Gray .... Madame CARANDINI.
Solo—Piano—Fantasia on airs from Lucia di Lammermuir ....Prudent
Madame JAFFA.

PART 2.

Quartette—Rigoletto....................Verdi
Mesdames SARA FLOWER, CARANDINI, Messrs. SHERWIN and GREGG.
Song—Non so piu—Nozze di Figaro. ....Mozart
Madame SARA FLOWER.
Solo—Piano—Sonata—Moonlight—op. 27 ...Beethoven
Madame JAFFA.
Duo—Lasciami—Tancredi ....Rossini
Mesdames CARANDINI and SARA FLOWER.
Song—The Messenger ....J. Hatton
Mr. GREGG.
Song—Come e gentil—Don Pasquale...........Donizetti
Mr. SHERWIN.
Trio—Gran Dio—Don Juan ....Mozart
Madame CARANDINI, Messrs SHERWIN and GREGG.
Solo—Piano—Erin—Fantasia on Irish melodies. ....Jule, Benedict
Madame JAFFA.
Conductor, Mr. C. PACKER.

A cloak room will be provided for the ladies.
Tickets, 5s.; can be procured of Mr. MOSS, Hunter-street; Mr. JOHNSON, Pitt-street; Mr. KING, Market-street; and Messrs. BUIST, MADER, and CLARKE, George-street. To commence at eight o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—BAZAAR,
Under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Denison.
The Committee desire to draw the attention of the public to the following points in connexion with this Bazaar.
That the object for which it is held is to pay off a large debt that for some years past has been accumulating, and which has been principally incurred in consequence of the Committee having had to occupy no less than three suites of rooms during one year; and in furnishing and making thoroughly efficient their present commodious premises.
That the Bazaar will be held in the
TEMPERANCE HALL, PITT-STREET,
THIS DAY, the 21st September;
To commence at 11 o'clock, and will close at 10.
That the GERMAN BAND, under the conductorship of Herr Zeims, has been engaged to play select and popular music every evening.
That the admission will be ONE SHILLING each day, children 6d., and a ticket will be given to admit during that day.
That the ladies who have kindly consented to take stalls, have determined to sell every article at a fair price; and among those for sale will be found a great many of a very useful character.
That they would most cordially invite the attendance of the friends of the Society, and the public in general, and would say that no efforts shall be spared on their part to render the Bazaar a success.

THE PEOPLE'S CONCERTS.—The Committee of the New South Wales Temperance Alliance beg to inform the public and the patrons of the institution, it is their intention to give a series of Vocal and Instrumental CONCERTS, in their Hall, Pitt-street, under the direction and management of Mr. T. V. BRIDSON, Organist and Choir Master of St. Patrick's Church. The first of the series will take place on next MONDAY EVENING, when all the available musical talent of Sydney will be brought into full operation. Details in future advertisements. R. RONALD, Secretary.

GRAND OPENING BALL, at the new room adjoining Mr. Robinson's, Fitzroy Hotel, William-street, Woolloomooloo. Messrs. Usher, Chate, and Sharp, beg respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Woolloomooloo and its vicinity, that they will open the above room, on Thursday evening, September 22nd. To ensure the respectability of the attendance, the following gentlemen are the only parties of whom tickets can be obtained:—Mr. Robinson, William-street; Mr. Palmer, Pitt-street; Mr. Spencer, Pitt-street; Mr. Smith, George-street; Mr. Hill, William-street. Ladies' tickets, 7s. 6d.; Gentlemens' tickets, 10s. 6d. A cold collation included. Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock.

A GREAT NOVELTY, such as has not been witnessed by one in a million of all the human family, may now be seen free of charge, at the ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, BOTANY, namely, a BROOD OF EMU CHICKENS. The undersigned has the distinction of being the only person who has had Emu eggs incubated in a domestic state, and this is the second clutch, the mother of the brood having been one of the chickens of the first lot. The young ones present a very interesting spectacle, and independent of the Zoological collection and general attraction of the establishment, are well worthy of a visit.
W. BEAUMONT, Proprietor, Sir Joseph Banks Hotel.

Railway Branch,
Department of Internal Communication,
Sydney, 20th September, 1859.
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. — NOTICE is hereby given, that it is intended, after the expiration of forty days from the publication hereof in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE and one Sydney newspaper, to make and complete that portion of the Great Northern Railway from West Maitland to Singleton, part 3, extending from Black Creek to Singleton; commencing at a point marked D, in the parish of Belford, and terminating at the river Hunter, at a point marked E, in the parish of Whittingham, and county of Cumberland, being a distance of 14 miles and 10 chains.
Notice is also given, that the map or plan of the said line, and the book of reference containing a description of the lands through which the said railroad is to pass, and the names of the owners thereof, are exhibited at the office of Internal Communication, Phillip-street, Sydney, and that a copy of the said plan and book of reference is deposited with the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Singleton, where they may be inspected by all persons, at all convenient times, from the publication of this notice.
[L. S.] B. H. MARTINDALE.
The Seal of the Commissioner for Railways was affixed hereto, at Sydney, on the 20th day of September, 1859. In the presence of
JOHN RAE, Secretary.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Poole.
Mr. G. V. BROOKE, in his grand impersonation of
SIR GILES OVERREACH,
in Massinger's Great Play of
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

Mrs. Vickery	as Lady Allworth
Miss Julia Mathews	as Margaret
Mr. Henry Edwards	as Wellborn
Mr. C. H. Burford	as Marall.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, the performances will commence with Massinger's great play of A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
Sir Giles Overreach... ... ... Mr. G. V. BROOKE.
To conclude with the laughable farce of
MY FRIEND FROM LEATHERHEAD.
Characters by the company.
To-morrow, a favourite Play, in which Mr. G. V. Brooke will appear.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—BIOLOGY EXTRAORDINARY TO-NIGHT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Houses crowded to suffocation to witness PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S MYSTERIOUS BIOLOGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—BRILLIANT ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GRAND LADIES' NIGHT On THURSDAY EVENING.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LADIES ONLY ON THE STAGE ON THURSDAY EVENING.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SECURE BOXES FOR THE LADIES' NIGHT. Box Office open from 11 a.m. till 1 p.m.

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. HAMILTON is sufficiently recovered from indisposition as to warrant him in hoping to be able to meet his friends and patrons on THURSDAY, 22nd.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGICAL CONVERSAZIONE, at the request of numerous friends, THIS EVENING, at Mr. Alfred Cane's School-room, Stanley-street. To commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Admission by tickets.

THE AUSTRALIAN LADIES' COLLEGE (Instituted by Mrs. C. F. Arnold, 1857).—LECTURES and CLASSES, &c., will be RESUMED at this Institution after the Michaelmas Recess, on THURSDAY, the 6th October.
Craigend-terrace, September 16th.

EVENING SCHOOL.—Young Men may improve themselves in Accounts, Drawing, French, Bookkeeping, Mathematics, Latin, &c., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 7 till 9. Apply to Mr. CREENY, 77, Bathurst-st.

EDUCATIONAL.—CLEVELAND HOUSE, Cleveland Paddocks.—Mr. KEAN begs to announce that the second quarter will commence on MONDAY, the 26th instant. Vacancies for day pupils and a few boarders. The highest references given.

EDUCATION.—The Misses WARDLEY have Vacancies for two Boarders and Day Pupils. 75, Bathurst-street West.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES, Charlton House, Point Piper Road, Paddington.—The Misses WEST continue to receive a limited number of Pupils on moderate terms.

DOMAIN, Domain.—LADIES' New Public BATHS.—These Baths are open on weekdays from daybreak until dark, Sundays, from daylight till 9 a.m. Fee, fourpence. S. DANIELS, lessee.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers.—Pianofortes tuned, repaired, and removed. 354, George street.

H. MARSH and CO., Music Agents, Publishers, and Importers, 254, George-street.

MOSS, Importer of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and new Music as soon as published. 27, Hunter-street.

GRIFFITHS, Practical Watch and Clock Maker, 521, George-street South, opposite Wilshire-place.

DENTISTRY.—Messrs. J. and M. EMANUEL, Dentists (Established 1842), employ the following methods of inserting artificial teeth. First—on the roots of the natural teeth; second—on a plate, with clasps; third—with spiral springs; fourth—by atmospheric pressure. The gold used is 20 carats fine. N.B. Charges to meet the views of all classes. George-street North, near Hunter-street and 235, Pitt-street.

TEETH. TEETH. TEETH. — DISCOVERY in DENTAL SURGERY.—Mr. ESKELL continues to supply the loss of teeth, without springs or wires, upon his new system of self-adhesion, and without extracting any teeth or stumps, or giving any pain whatever, at the following charges:—

A single tooth, on gold	10s.
Filling with Eskell's patent white cement...	5s.

Mr. ESKELL, surgeon-dentist, member of the College of Dentistry, England, may be consulted daily, at 21, Hunter-street, between George-street and Pitt-street.

VACCINATION.—At J. C. HORNER'S, Apothecaries' Hall, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

LATE FIRE IN PITT-STREET.—J. KEAREY begs to inform his friends and customers that he will continue to carry on the business as usual. Entrance, down the gateway.

R. HUTCHINSON, Wine Merchant, No. 15, Bridge-street, Sydney. Superior ports, sherry, champagne, claret, brandy, &c., &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE.—J. and W. Macarthur's Camden Park Wines. R. HUTCHINSON, sole agent, 18, Bridge-street, Sydney.

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS. BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street, Sydney, are Purchasers.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES.—Cash purchaser, J. LANSEIGNE, Elizabeth-street South, back of the Custom-House.

MORTGAGE.—The undersigned is instructed to LEND, on mortgage, £6000, or any portion of it, on city or country property, at current rates. ALEXANDER DICK, solicitor, 267, George-street, corner of Margaret-street.

MONEY TO LEND on Mortgage, in sums to suit borrowers. Apply to the Trustees of the Savings' Bank. G. O. ALLAN, Managing Trustee.

MONEY TO LEND ON MORTGAGE, in sums of £500 and upwards, by the Sydney Insurance Company. By order of the Board,
JOSEPH DYER, secretary.

INVESTMENTS in Debentures, Bank, and other Shares may always be obtained or disposed of, at current prices, on application to LENNON and CAPE, stock and share brokers, Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.

£100 TO £10,000 to LEND on Freehold Property. C. H. LONG, broker, 19, Hunter-street.

SUMS FROM £100 up to £6000 to LEND, upon Sydney Freehold Property. STENHOUSE and HARDY, 45, Hunter-street.

JAMES H. ATKINSON, for many years Managing Partner of the firm of M'Arthur and Atkinson, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has recommenced business as General Warehouseman and Commission Agent, in temporary premises. Entrance, Royal Hotel Gateway, George-street, Sydney. September 12th, 1859.

LESSEES OF RUNS are requested to take NOTICE that the Assessment for 1859, under the Act 22 Victoria No. 17, is, by the 3rd clause, made payable at the same time as the Rent, viz., on or before the 30th of the present month.
E. C. WEEKES.
The Treasury, New South Wales, 8th September, 1859.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify that, in addition to his LAND and ESTATE business, he is now prepared to undertake SALES, by auction or private contract, of STOCK and STATIONS, WOOL, HIDES, and other COLONIAL PRODUCE, MERCHANDISE, SHARES, VESSELS, &c., and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to make LIBERAL ADVANCES on LAND, GENERAL MERCHANDISE, &c., placed in his hands for sale, and on WOOL, and other COLONIAL PRODUCE for sale or shipment to LONDON. R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto existing between WILLIAM LITCHFIELD and his Son FREDERICK, Tinplate Workers, &c., Port Macquarie, CEASED and DETERMINED on the 8th day of September, 1859, and that the business will, in future, be carried on by Mr. WILLIAM LITCHFIELD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. intend removing from their small and inconvenient stores, in Pitt-street, to those large and commodious premises now being built in George-street, next the Post Office.

GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned are prepared to undertake the importing of STOCK, executing of INDENTS, &c., on the most favourable terms, through their London agent, Mr. J. H. Scott Durbin, a gentleman of 20 years' experience in these colonies. RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to make liberal ADVANCES on PRODUCE consigned to their friends, Messrs. J. H. Scott Durbin and Co., London.
RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings.

NEW SYNAGOGUE, Macquarie-street.—NOTICE.—Persons requiring seats can obtain them by applying to the secretary, daily, from 3 to 4 p.m., at the Synagogue, opposite the Council Chambers. L. LIPMAN, Hon. Secretary.

SYDNEY SYNAGOGUE CHAMBERS, York-street.—Notice to the Hebrew Community.—The Secretary will be in attendance at the Synagogue every morning, from 9 to 11 a.m., for the purpose of receiving applications for seats.
By direction of the Treasurer.
ALFRED DE LISSA, Secretary.

W. WILLINGTON is making a Shipment of Parcels to Pickford and Co., by the Centurion and the Caldera, to England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Small parcels One shilling. 148, Prince-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—NEW WINE and SPIRIT STORES.—W. L. BROWN and CO., having taken the Stores under the Exchange Buildings, corner of Pitt and Bridge streets, have, THIS DAY, opened the same as Wine and Spirit Merchants, where they trust to obtain the patronage of their city and country friends. Strict regard will be shown to the tastes and wishes of their customers, and none but first-class goods will be kept.
P.S.—Mr. Glanham, for many years in the trade in George-street, has the management of our business.
W. L. BROWN and CO.
Sydney, September 1.

RICE MANUFACTURED in all its branches, from taking the paddy off, down to taking the dust and weevil out, by A. BLAIR, miller, Union Wharf Mills, Sussex-street, between King and Market streets, Sydney. Is prepared to clean and manufacture rice in any quantity, at the lowest charge.

DOG-CARTS, DOG-CARTS, DOG-CARTS, of the best style, lent on hire, 20s. per day; gigs, 15s; saddle horses, 10s. FLATMAN'S Livery Stables, King and Elizabeth streets.

MR. ROBERT B. THEOBALD, M.C.P., Visiting Tutor and Teacher of Music, wishes to notify that HE IS NOT the person recently advertised for in the HERALD. 38, Liverpool-street.

NOTICE.—I hereby repeat my former NOTICE, that I will not be answerable for, or pay any debts contracted in my name, without my written or personal authority. Clyde Cottage, Redfern, 20th September, 1859. JOHN BIBB.

NOTICE.—The undersigned being about to remove to Melbourne, begs to inform all parties indebted to him, that if their accounts are not immediately settled, they will be handed over to his solicitor for collection. JOHN SYKES, Circular Wharf. September 20.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned, not to give credit to my wife HARRIET BOWEN, as I will not hold myself responsible for any debts she may contract. W. L. BOWEN.

I CAUTION any one from harbouring my apprentice, JAMES CLIFTON, about twelve years of age, who absconded from me on the 14th September, without any just cause. R. WILLINGATE, 49, South Head Road, Sydney.

I CAUTION any one from harbouring my apprentice, JAMES CLIFTON, about twelve years of age, who absconded from me on the 14th September, without any just cause. R. WILLINGALE, 49, South Head Road, Sydney.

LOST.—£1 Reward.—There was LOST, some months ago, in its transmission to the house of Mr. Mason, in Castlereagh-street—being probably left at the wrong place—a parcel of WOOD ENGRAVINGS. Whoever will return the same to Mr. J. W. WAUGH, George-street, will receive the above reward.

LOST, a GOLD RING (shape a snake), with crest and initials. 10s. Reward if left at the Sheriff's Office.

LOST, a Cameo BRACELET, between Jamison-street and Cowper-terrace. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 19, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

LOST, on Monday afternoon, a DEPOSIT RECEIPT of the London Chartered Bank of Australia, for £15, No. 7114. Payment is stopped. The finder will receive five shillings by returning it to the bank.

FOUND, at the corner of King and George streets, a PURSE. The owner can have the same on applying to C. CREIGHTON, painter, 226, Lower George-street, by giving a proper description and paying the expense of this advertisement.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, yesterday afternoon (Monday), between Randwick and Waverley or Sydney, a bead BAG, the gift of a friend. Mrs. KENNY, furniture warehouse, corner of Park and Castlereagh streets.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, from Farmer, Williams, and Giles' cart, a BOX containing two hats.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, on Tuesday evening, a Golah PARROT. The finder will get the above reward by returning the same to JAMES TUNKS, Picton Arms, Campbell-street.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed, from Double Bay, a Bay MARE, branded G.S. under the mane, supposed to have gone towards Liverpool. The above reward will be paid on giving information to J. P. EDWARDS, Double Bay.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, a CHEQUE, drawn by Trustees of the Museum, on the Bank of New South Wales, in favour of — GRADY, for £9 6s. Apply to Mr. SMEDLY, Museum Hotel, William-street.

£5 REWARD, if stolen, £1 if strayed. A COW, branded C on the rump, black, with white back, from the rear of Mr. Davies', Bark Huts, Liverpool Road. The above reward to any person giving due information to FRANCIS BUFFIRER, Burwood.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Camperdown, about the 26th July last, a Chesnut GELDING, 3 years old, JHE near shoulder, two white heels, blaze down the face. Two Pounds reward. Apply to BURT and CO., Horse Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

WESLEYAN PARSONAGE HOUSE, PARRAMATTA.—TENDERS for making certain Alterations in, and Additions to, the Wesleyan Parsonage House, are hereby invited. Plans and specifications may be seen at the residence of Mr. GOLLIDGE, George-street. Tenders to be sent in by noon on MONDAY next, the 26th instant. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

REDFERN MUNICIPALITY.—TENDERS will be received until MONDAY next, the 26th instant, from persons willing to contract for the VALUATION of property in the Redfern Municipality. Two valuators will be appointed for each ward. Tenders are to be addressed to THOMAS HAYES, Esq., chairman of the Redfern Municipal Council, Waterloo Mills. The map of the municipality may be seen, and information obtained, at Councillor WILD'S, Redfern-street, Redfern.

SAILORS' HOME.—The Provisional Committee of the Sailors' Home have extended the time for receiving TENDERS for suitable PREMISES until 3 p.m., MONDAY, 26th instant.
S. NORTH, NAPOLEON LOVELL, } Secretaries.

TENDERS WANTED, for the erection of ENGINEERS' SHOPS at Mort's Dry Dock. For particulars apply to NAPIER and CO., Vulcan Foundry Sussex-street.

TENDERS are REQUIRED for a Gothic PULPIT and Reading-Desk, for St George's Church, Castlereagh-street. Plans may be seen, and tenders received, on or before October the 1st, at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, architect, 55, King-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received a shipment of the most elegant PLATED ARTICLES that have ever arrived in the colony, and to which they invite the attention of the public. Besides the usual objects of every day use there will be found fish, eating-knives and forks, mother of pearl handled dessert knives and forks, in elegant cases, crumb-scoops, and all the latest luxuries of dinner table ornament. They have also received two oak cabinets intended as wedding presents, each containing a very complete service of plated ware and cutlery. Prices will be found exceedingly moderate. HOGARTH, ERICHSEN, and CO.

THREE THOUSAND GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES always on show.—The undersigned has now on sale a superior class of gold and silver patent levers, very highly finished, and accurate timekeepers. Guaranteed by a written certificate. These watches are admirably adapted for bush use, being made so that hard riding or rough usage cannot in any way affect the works.
The mention of the following makers will be sufficient guarantee for quality:—

Barrand	Carter	Molyneux
Frodsham	Dent	M'Cabe
Harcourt Brothers	Tobias	Johnson
Cleveland	George Clinton	Massey
French	Watson	Parkinson

These are the most celebrated makers of the day, and in order to effect a ready sale, these watches will be submitted at the maker's retail prices.
With each watch Mr. DAVIS will give his own written certificate, guaranteeing correct performance and no charge for repairs made for two years.
Respectable references given throughout the colony. Established in Sydney since 1843.
The largest establishment for the sale of watches and fine gold jewellery in New South Wales.
SAMUEL DAVIS, 360, George-street, nearly opposite the Bank of New South Wales.
N.B.—Any article not approved of may be returned.

THE LONDON BOOK AGENCY.—For Prospectus see THIS DAY'S HERALD.

THE LONDON BOOK AGENCY.—Offices, 350, George-street, Sydney, between King and Hunter streets, five doors south of Bank Auction Rooms. Agents, B. F. REILY and CO.
THE LONDON BOOK AGENCY is established to enable the public of these colonies to obtain books and other literary works at THE ENGLISH PUBLISHED PRICE, by which means the existing high price charged in the colonies for English books is entirely overcome.
The agency is carried on by a SUBSCRIPTION of Ten Shillings per annum, payable in advance, which entitles subscribers to get out English books, delivered free in Sydney, at the PUBLISHED PRIBES.
The agency does not obtain books for NON-SUBSCRIBERS.
Deposit of ONE-HALF the amount of order required at the time of ordering. Five per cent. discount allowed on the PUBLISHED PRICES, if paid in full on ordering.
B. F. REILY and CO. being determined to give the subscribers every possible advantage, have made arrangements with their London correspondents to supply them, by each mail, with the most reliable information respecting the latest publications and trade announcements.
The latest English newspapers and periodicals, together with the London trade catalogues, are kept at the Agency Offices, for the free use of the subscribers only.
Country subscriptions may be remitted in postage stamps.

JUST PUBLISHED, price four shillings, THE CHURCH OF THE FUTURE and the ADELAIDE CORRESPONDENCE, by the Rev. Thomas Binney. To be had of READING and WELLBANK, Bridge-street; J. L. SHERRIFF, George-street; W. MOFFITT, Pitt-street; and SANDS and KENNY, George-street.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED—"Plunkett's Australian Magistrate," by W. H. Wilkinson, barrister-at-law.

THE BALLAD from IL TROVATORE.—"Ah, I have Sighed"; also "Fading Away," "Willie, we have missed you," "Last Rose of Summer," and the "Violet." W. J. JOHNSON and CO., 172, Pitt-street.

DALTON'S PORTRAITS of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—Will be published shortly, by permission, a Sheet containing Portraits of the Members of the present Legislative Assembly, collectively arranged and photographed by E. DALTON. In addition to the portraits the sheets will contain letter-press of the names of members, counties for which they are returned, &c., the whole, mounted upon cardboard, measuring 24 inches by 18. Price One Guinea. Subscribers are requested to address their applications for copies to E. DALTON, Royal Photographic Establishment, 400, George-street, Sydney.

CREMONA VIOLINS for SALE. Four exquisite-toned Cremona Violins, £25, £15, and £10 each. Particularly recommended to gentlemen amateurs. C. W. F. STEIR, 67, Old South Head Road.

INDIAN FURNITURE, and other curious and valuable Work from the East, just received, and on view, at the Offices of the undersigned, in the Hall of the Exchange. F. GARLAND MYLREA.

CHOICE PROOF ENGRAVINGS and PRINTS, from the works of the first modern artists, just received per EMEU, and for SALE, at the offices of the undersigned in the Hall of the Exchange. F. GARLAND MYLREA.

FRESH ARRIVALS of Piano, Harmonium, Flute, Organ, and Violin Music; Erard's celebrated Pianos, together with a choice assortment of patent Acribele Violin Strings and Harp ditto. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

JUST OPENED a selection of SILK GRENADINE ROBES, the purchase of which has just been completed, at a price which will enable us to offer them at One Guinea the dress; a decided bargain. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

SHIRTS, OUTFITS, &c.—M. A. HUGHES' Unique shirts fit perfectly, are moderate in price, and unsurpassed in quality. Youths' shirts, in all sizes. Orders promptly executed. New Buildings, 94, Market-st. East.

NEW SILKS.—WALTHAM RUSH has opened 2 cases of elegant Silks, at £1 18s. 6d. the full dress; also one case of beautiful silk robes for flouncing, very cheap. WALTHAM RUSH, 235, Pitt-street.

NEW BONNETS.—WALTHAM RUSH has received 3 cases of elegant Bonnets, consisting of fancy straws, horsehair, and crinoline; new shapes. A young Lady (lately from England) is engaged to superintend this department, ladies may therefore rely on having the latest fashions. WALTHAM RUSH, 235, Pitt-street.

NEW DRAPERY GOODS.—WALTHAM RUSH has just received 123 cases of new goods, consisting of all the latest novelties in London and Paris. Intending purchasers of drapery will find this stock the best assorted and cheapest in Sydney. Country buyers will save 15 per cent. by making their purchases at this establishment. Note the address, WALTHAM RUSH, 235, Pitt-street.

NEW MANTLES.—WALTHAM RUSH has opened (this day) 6 cases of mantles, consisting of transparent lace, applique, moire antique, black glace, silk tissue, &c., all new styles. Also, 2 cases of light summer cloth mantles, for ladies and children, suitable for the present season. WALTHAM RUSH, 235, Pitt-street.

BLACK LACE JACKETS.—White Lace Jackets, white lace mantles, white muslin jackets, just opened, at WALTHAM RUSH'S, 235, Pitt-street. Also, 1 case of barege Scarfs, at 10s. 6d. each. The fashion.

NEW MUSLIN DRESSES.—Just opened, elegant muslin dresses. WALTHAM RUSH, 235, Pitt-st.

THE NEW BIARRETZ BAREGE. The fashion in England. WALTHAM RUSH, Pitt-street.

RICH FRENCH BONNET RIBBONS, at 6½d. per yard. WALTHAM RUSH, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF.
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.
For the purpose of giving the greatest publicity possible to the EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS to be made at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S during the first time of their stock being offered to the public at such VERY LOW and UNRESERVED PRICES.
Their shop and stores, in which they have carried on their business of WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRAPERS for the last TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, will be closed on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, for the purpose of REDUCING and RE-MARKING the whole of their stock of
Drapery Summer Dresses
Fancy Department
Ladies' Underclothing
Baby Linen, Hosiery
Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Pollkas
Ready-made Clothing, Cloths
Carpets and Furnishing Articles.
And will re-open on MONDAY MORNING, being the first day of their
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.
To SELL OFF, SELL OFF, SELL OFF the whole of their immense STOCK, previously to removing to those LARGE and CAPACIOUS PREMISES in GEORGE-STREET, NEXT POST OFFICE.

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, GROCERS, &c.—A variety of Japanned Showware for SALE. Tea bins, cannisters, &c.
SOLOMON, VINDIN, and CO., 12, Barrack-street.

ON SALE by the Undersigned.—Byass's Ale and Porter, pints and quarts, twine, assorted sizes, laid cord, oilmen's stores, cheese, hams, bacon. SOLOMON, VINDEN, and CO., 12, Barrack-street.

POULTRY, POULTRY, POULTRY.—A large stock of fat fowls, turkeys, ducks, geese, wild ducks, teal, snipes, &c., &c., at the renowned pork and German sausage depôt. H. CUMMINS, 192, Pitt street.
N.B. 20 tierces of prime Mess Beef for SALE, warranted.

MILL STRAPS.—The undersigned have for SALE a small invoice of the above. BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

PACKING-CASES, lined with tin and zinc, cheap. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

CABBAGE TREE HATS, cheap. JAMES H. ATKINSON, general warehouseman and commission agent, Royal Hotel Gateway, George-street.

FOR SALE, a SPRING CART, nearly new, and Pony and Harness. JAMES WOOD, blacksmith, Waverley.

FOR SALE, a BAKER'S CART—a bargain. Apply Mr. M. HARDIMAN, publican, Bay-street, Glebe.

FOR SALE, a handsome young MARE, rising four years; any trial can be given. Apply to G. EASTON, baker, Botany Road.

POTATOES.—Warrnambool Potatoes.—A prime sample, ex Callender, at the Flour Company's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

DERWENT POTATOES.—Without exception the finest in Sydney. FEARNLEY, produce dealer, Lower George street.

V. D. L. POTATOES and HAY for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. LADY DENISON, Flour Company's Wharf.

A MARKET WANTED for 30 or 40 tons SCRAP IRON. Address F. BONE, 398, Pitt-street South.

WANTED TO BE KNOWN—J. STONEMAN, cheap Deal and Cedar Yard, Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED to be known that Ham, Eggs, Chops, Steaks, and Oysters are always ready. GREAT EASTERN DINNER ROOMS, Pitt-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1490056

PROSPECTUS of a WEEKLY JOURNAL, to be called THE WESTERN POST.

The want of a journal for advocating the various and important interests of the Western interior, beyond the narrow limits of a mere local paper, has long been felt and deplored by the large population engaged in the various industrial pursuits in those districts of the colony.

To supply this deficiency, we beg to give notice of our intention to start a newspaper, to remedy as far as lies in our power, this hiatus in the publications of the day.

We purpose issuing, under the above designation, a Weekly Paper, to advocate the three great interests of the Western Interior - the "Pastoral, Agricultural, and Mining," and it will be our paramount object to support the interests and further the development of all, and to show that each is dependant upon and necessary to the other.

Although professedly launched on a wide and extensive basis, the local wants and commercial interests of the district of Mudgee will be carefully attended to, and all matters of general interest will be duly chronicled in its pages.

The politics of THE WESTERN POST will be liberal and progressive, and it will be the earnest endeavour of its conductors that, while giving free expression of opinion to all, to steer clear of any party bias;—on the one hand deprecating change for the sake of change; and, on the other, scouting that policy that will not advance with the times.

With these introductory remarks, we respectfully solicit the support of the public to THE WESTERN POST, shortly about to be issued, and we do so with more confidence from the moderate views we advocate, and the broad and comprehensive basis on which our journal will be conducted.

Terms:—Six shillings a quarter, if paid in advance; seven shillings if credit be given.

Mudgee, August 25th, 1859.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that interest is allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits as follows, namely:—

At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Notice is hereby given, that interest on deposits is allowed by this bank as under, viz.:—

On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto, 6 ditto, 4 ditto.
On ditto ditto, 12 ditto, 5 ditto.

Sydney, 1st April. JAS. HENDERSON, Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital £500,000
Reserved fund 190,000

This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.

Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.

Investments in colonial securities and also in those of Great Britain, effected.

The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australasian colonies.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that, a Branch of the Bank is now in operation at Kiama; that a Branch will be opened at Queanbeyan on the 19th instant, and one at Shoalhaven immediately. By order of the Board.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 16th September.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up capital £1,260,000
Reserve fund 252,000

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

	Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ...	2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto ...	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto ...	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto ...	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto ...	5½ ditto

GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Office: Exchange Corner, Bridge-street.
Capital, £150,000.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES HENDERSON, Esq., Chairman.
JAMES EDWARD EBSWORTH, Esq.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
SAMUEL D. GORDON, Esq.
RICHARD JONES, Esq.
MICHAEL E. MURNIN, Esq.
AUDITORS:
Alexander M'Arthur, and A. Foss, Esqs.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain W. S. Deloitte.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. P. W. Flower and Co.
AGENTS IN NEWCASTLE:
Messrs. Bingle and Son.

Rates of premium on goods by first-class vessels, not under 45 tons register, free from average, unless general.

	Guineas. per cent.		Guineas. per cent.
Great Britain	1½	Clarence River	2
India, or Manila	2½	Ditto, per steamer	1½
Hongkong	2½	Newcastle	1
Java	1½	Twofold Bay	¾
Mauritius	1½	Ditto, per steamer	½
Valparaiso or Lima	2	Port Albert	2½
California	2	Port Phillip	1
Tahiti	1½	Ditto, per steamer	½
Auckland	1	Port Fairy or Portland Bay	2½
Wellington, Nelson, Port Cooper, or Otago	2	Launceston	1½
Fitzroy River	2	Hobart Town	1
Wide Bay or Port Curtis	1½	Ditto, per steamer	¾
Ditto, per steamer	1¼	Circular Head	2
Moreton Bay	1½	Adelaide	1½
Ditto, per steamer	1	Swan River	2½

Gold, &c., per mail steamers, via Suez to Southampton 1½ guineas per cent.

Ditto ditto, per steamer to Melbourne, ½ ditto ditto.

Wool, by first-class vessels, from Sydney to London, average payable on each bale, as if separately insured, 2½ guineas per cent.

Policies on goods, gold, &c., to Great Britain, granted in triplicate, payable by Messrs. P. W. Flower and Co., in London, in case of loss.

Time policies granted on vessels at rates according to the nature of the trade in which they are employed.

Whaling voyages, limited to 15 months, 10 guineas per cent.

Goods stowed on deck not covered by the Company's policies, unless specifically named.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 17th May, 1859.

LAUNCESTON FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—£100,000, in 2000 Shares.
Established in 1852.
Head Office—St. John-street, Launceston.
DIRECTORS:
GEORGE FISHER — WM. GARDNER SAMS
JOHN FAWNS — R. C. GUNN
JOHN THOMPSON.
SECRETARY—A. J. Marriott.
SOLICITORS—Douglas, Dawes, and Miller.
MARINE SURVEYOR—Captain Henniker.
MARINE SURVEYOR FOR SYDNEY—Captain J. Kendall.
BANKERS—Commercial Bank.

The undersigned having been appointed agents at this port for the above Company, are prepared to issue policies on marine risks at current rates.

MOLISON and BLACK, ship and insurance brokers No. 4, Bridge-street.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Capital—£2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The prompt payment of losses incurred by the great fires during the past years has shewn the character which this company has ever maintained, throughout the whole world, under this head. It will only be necessary to add here that the Agents can with confidence announce to their fellow-citizens that they may feel assured that every legitimate claim will be immediately settled.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

CLASS 1.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting-houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.

CLASS 2.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

Losses adjusted and paid in Sydney.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The important advantages afforded by the Company in this branch will include the following, viz.:—GUARANTEE of an AMPLE CAPITAL, MODERATE PREMIUMS, Large Participation of PROFITS by the ASSURED, amounting to TWO-THIRDS of NET AMOUNT, small charge for Management, the expenses of the office being borne in due proportions by the two branches, and EXEMPTION of the ASSURED from the LIABILITY of PARTNERSHIP.

Life claims can be settled in the colony without reference to England.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents, Lloyd's Chambers, 84 George-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION, for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.—Patron, Sir William Denison. President, Sir A. Stephen, Surgeon, Dr. Berncastle. Apply from 9 to 11. 20, Wynyard-square.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY —INCORPORATED (WITH IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES) BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age, on the principle (PROVED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF 150 YEARS OF KINDRED INSTITUTIONS IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY TO BE THE MOST EQUITABLE AND SAFEST FOR THE ASSURED) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.

Chairman—JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
Deputy-chairman—W. H. CHRISTIE, Esq.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office—Hunter-street, Sydney, February 15th.

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Further reduction of 25 per cent. on the former premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Fire Policies at the reduced rates of premium, viz.:—

On First-class risks, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum

On Second-class ditto, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per ditto.

Third-class ditto (subject to arrangement).

Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates of premium as the buildings in which they are deposited.

An extra charge for hazardous goods. Special risks taken by agreement.

THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., Agents.
No. 10, O'Connell-street.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | J. B. Watt, Esq.
Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper, M.P. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Sir C. Nicholson, Bart.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.
Joseph Burgon, Esq.

Capital subscribed exceeding ... £1,880,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding ... £1,156,000

Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.

Reserve Surplus Fund, £25,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or Country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
In Insolvency.

Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith.

To the Sheriff of New South Wales or his lawful deputy.

Greeting:

WHEREAS upon the petition of THOMAS HOLT of Newtown near Sydney Esquire for himself and ROBERT TOOTH of Sydney aforesaid Esquire against PETER EDWIN HENDERSON of Sydney aforesaid civil engineer and mineral surveyor it appears to us that the said Peter Edwin Henderson is justly and truly indebted to the said Thomas Holt and Robert Tooth in the full and clear sum of one hundred and fifty-six pounds eight shillings and sixpence for the costs of the said Thomas Holt and Robert Tooth by them incurred and sustained in a certain action in which the said Peter Edwin Henderson was the plaintiff and the said Thomas Holt and Robert Tooth were the defendants And that on or about the sixth day of September one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine the said Peter Edwin Henderson departed from and is now absent from his dwelling-house situated in Prince-street in the city of Sydney with intent to defeat and delay the said Thomas Holt and Robert Tooth and others the creditors of the said Peter Edwin Henderson in obtaining payment of their just debts to them due and owing and the said Peter Edwin Henderson did thereby commit an act of insolvency Whereupon the said Thomas Holt for himself and the said Robert Tooth prayed that the estate of the said Peter Edwin Henderson might be placed under sequestration for the benefit of his creditors and in proof of the matters aforesaid the said Thomas Holt for himself and the said Robert Tooth annexed to the said petition his affidavit in support of the facts therein contained And whereas it further appears to us in our said Court that one of the Judges of our said Court did by order under his hand bearing date the sixteenth day of September instant place the estate of the said Peter Edwin Henderson under sequestration according to law in the hands of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates at Sydney until the same should have been thereafter adjudged to be sequestrated or the said petition should have been discharged Now therefore we command you that you do summon the said Peter Edwin Henderson that he be before our Justices of our Supreme Court at Sydney aforesaid on FRIDAY the twenty-third day of September instant at eleven o'clock in the forenoon to show cause if he has any why his estate should not by sentence of the said Court be adjudged to be sequestrated for the benefit of his creditors and return you then and there this writ with whatever you have done thereupon.

Witness Sir Alfred Stephen Knight Chief Justice of our said Court this sixteenth day of September in the twenty-third year of our reign.

(L. S.) WILLIAM A. PUREFOY,
Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

GILBERT WRIGHT, attorney for the petitioning creditor, King-street, Sydney.

MR. PETER EDWIN HENDERSON.

TAKE NOTICE that within four days after service of this summons you must deliver to William Alexander Purefoy, Esquire, Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates at Sydney if your residence is within twenty-five miles of such Commissioners' residence and if at a greater distance then that you must within the said time put into the nearest post office addressed to such Commissioner a statement in writing signed by you of any facts alleged in this summons which you intend to dispute and all facts no notice of an intention to dispute which shall be so given will upon the hearing of the case be taken to be admitted by you and the petitioning creditor will not be required to prove the same.

GILBERT WRIGHT, No 1, King-street, Sydney, Solicitor for the petitioning creditors.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To the Widow and next of kin of JOHN MULLIGAN, late of Clerkness, Bundarra, in the colony of New South Wales, Storekeeper, deceased,—greeting.

WHEREAS it hath been represented to us, in our Supreme Court of New South Wales, that JOHN MULLIGAN, late of Clerkness, Bundarra, in the said colony, storekeeper, departed this life on or about the eighth day of July last, intestate, having at the time of his death goods, chattels, and credits in the colony aforesaid: We do therefore hereby peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear personally or by your proctor before our said Court, at the Court-house, in King-street, Sydney, on the seventh day of October next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and there to abide, if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said Court, and then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased; or otherwise to show sufficient cause (if you or either of you have or know any) why the same should not be committed to PETER FAVENC, of Sydney, merchant, a creditor of the said deceased.

Witness—The Honorable Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, our Chief Justice of our said Court at Sydney, the seventeenth day of September, A.D. 1859.

For the Prothonotary,
D. B. HUTCHINSON, (L. S.)
Chief Clerk of Supreme Court.

JAMES HART, Sydney, Proctor for the said Peter Favenc.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen defender of the Faith, &c., &c. To the WIDOW and next of kin (if any) of CHARLES TOOGOOD late of Bundarrah in the colony of New South Wales surgeon deceased intestate, greeting: Whereas it hath been represented to us in our Supreme Court of the Colony of New South Wales that the above-named Charles Toogood departed this life on or about the day of July last having at the time of his death goods chattels and credits in the said colony We hereby peremptorily cite you to appear personally or by your proctor before our said Court at the Court-house in King-street Sydney on the seventh day of October now next then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of the goods chattels and credits of the said deceased Or to show cause if you know any why the same should not be committed to GEORGE SMITH of Sydney in the said colony gentleman a creditor of the said deceased Witness the Honorable Sir ALFRED STEPHEN Knight our Chief Justice of our said Court at Sydney this twentieth day of September A.D. 1859.

For the Prothonotary, D. B. HUTCHINSON (L.S.), Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.

THOMAS ELIJAH WEEDON, No. 76, King-street, Sydney, Proctor for the said George Smith.

INSOLVENCIES.—DIVIDENDS are now payable, upon application at my office, 93, Elizabeth-street, on the undermentioned estates—

H. W. Goldring, 1s. 9d. in the £, after paying preferent claims in full.
John Taylor, 6s. 7d. in the £, making, with the first dividend, 11s. 4½d. in the £.
William Brady, 5½d. ditto, the first dividend having paid preferent claims 20s. in the £.
C. H. Manton, 1s. 1½d. in the £, making, with the first dividend, 2s. 4d. in the £.
F. H. Needs, 3s. 9½d. in the £, on concurrent claims only.
T. C. Turner, 4s. 2d. in the £, upon preferent claims only.
George Ward, 1s. 4½d. in the £, upon concurrent claims.
David Brown, 5s. 8d. in the £, on a preferent claim only.

J. P. MACKENZIE, official assignee.

HOLDERS of CHEQUES drawn by H. J. EVERETT, Darling Downs, on the Bank of New South Wales, are informed that the same will be paid on presentation at the Head Office in Sydney. 16th September.

IMMIGRANTS per ABYSSINIAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned persons, for whom passages have been provided to this colony in pursuance of deposits made in this office, under the Immigration Remittance Regulations, have arrived in the ship Abyssinian; and that they will be prepared to join their friends—the single women from Hyde Park Barracks on and after their arrival there, and the families and single men from the ship, on FRIDAY next, the 23rd instant, at noon.

Name of Immigrant.	County from which selected.
Allan, James	Fermanagh
Armstrong, Catherine	Ditto
William	Ditto
Atkins, Alfred	Oxford
Margaret	Ditto
Alfred	Ditto
Caroline	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Edward	Ditto
Baillie, Sarah	Down
James	Ditto
Ball, Andrew	Meath
Barratt, Johanna	Cork
Barry Richard	Carlow
Barton, William	Fermanagh
Bassil, or Brassil, Thos.	Clare
Batcheldor, John	Warwick
Jane	Ditto
William	Ditto
Joseph	Ditto
John	Ditto
Belger, Mary	Kilkenny
Berry, Robert	Cork
Bolan, James	Cork
Bourke, Daniel	Tipperary
Mary	Ditto
Patrick	Ditto
Michael	Ditto
James	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Mary	Cork
James	Clare
Martin	Ditto
Brandon, William	Fermanagh
Brasel, William	Clare
Brien, John	York
Edward	Ditto
Eliza	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Brown, Richard	Cavan
Buckley, Thomas	Limerick
Buggy, Mary	Kilkenny
Burgess, Margaret	Surrey
Mary	Ditto
Ellen	Ditto
Burke Richard	Galway
Byrne, George	Dublin
Margaret	Ditto
Patrick	Ditto
George	Ditto
John	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Caldwell, Robert	Tyrone
Can (or Cean), Ellen	Clare
Candy, Michael	Ditto
Carey, William	Ditto
Carmody, Ellen	Limerick
John	Ditto
Carroll, Vina	King's County
Catherine	Ditto
Edward	Tyrone
Cashin, William	Tipperary
Clarke, Christopher	Fermanagh
Clary, William	King's County
Clegg, Henry	Lancashire
Clements, Joseph	Tyrone
Catherine	Ditto
Andrew	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
James	Ditto
Coffee, Jeremiah	Limerick
(formerly Bradshaw), Mary	Ditto
Colvin, William	Antrim
Connaughty, Michael	Meath
Mary	Ditto
Connors, Catherine	Clare
Conway, Bridget	Limerick
Cooney, Edmund	Ditto
Corrigan, Alice	Donegal
Cotter, Margaret	Middlesex
Margaret	Ditto
Johanna	Ditto
Congbran or Cochran P.	Down
Mary	Ditto
Henry	Ditto
Courtney, Edmund	Cork
Thomas	Ditto
Craig, Ellen	Down
Thomas	Ditto
Crowe, Michael	Guernsey
Crowley, Morris	Cork
Curran, Michael	King's County
Cusack, Michael	Clare
Darney, Eugene	Cork
Darregan, Patrick	Tipperary
Davrin (or Doovin), Ann	Clare
Dermody, Mary	Cork
John	Ditto
Doherty, Michael	Tipperary
Dolan, Mary	Leitrim
Donley, Anthony	Fermanagh
Donnellan, Bridget	Clare
Margaret	Ditto
John	Ditto
Donnelly, James	Kilkenny
Donahue, James	Clare
Patrick	Cavan
Dooley, Nancy	Tipperary
Judith	Tipperary
Doyle, Catherine	Kilkenny
Mathew	Ditto
Duffy, Patrick	Monaghan
Ebourne, George	York
Margaret	Ditto
Egan, John	Clare
Patrick	Ditto
Daniel	Ditto
Michael	Ditto
Bridget	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Bridget	Ditto
Ellis, William	Dublin
Eliza	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
Catherine	Ditto
William	Ditto
Erey, Elizabeth	Limerick
Fstub, Elizabeth	York
Fitzgerald, Honora	Limerick
Maria	Tipperary
Flaherty, James	Ditto
Flood, Elizabeth	Dublin
Foley, Michael	Donegal
Fogonby, Patrick	Tipperary
Michael	Ditto
Forsyth, John	Down
Freeman, James	Clare
Furney, George	Queen's County
Ann	Ditto
Benjamin	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
John	Ditto
George	Ditto
James	Ditto
Gaffrey, Michael	Kerry
Ellen	Ditto
Gallagher, Mary	Clare
Patrick	Ditto
Gallen, John	Tyrone
Patrick	Ditto
Gavin, William	Tipperary
Gereghee (or Gerahy), Bridget	Clare
Gibson, Jane	Fermanagh
Catherine	Ditto
Gilchrist, Jane	Lanark
Gill, Mary	Galway
Bedelia	Ditto
Gleeson, Ellen	Limerick
Goodwin, Andrew	Tyrone
Michael	Ditto
Gordon, Mary A.	Ditto
James	Ditto
Gorley, William	Fermanagh
Gorman, Ann	Clare
John	Ditto
Michael	Ditto
David	Ditto
Graham, Margaret	Tipperary
Patrick	Ditto
Grainger, Stephen	Cavan
Grealey, Mary A.	Dublin
Griffin, William	Tipperary
Daniel	Limerick
Grimley, Rose	Armagh
Grum, James	Limerick
Grumbly (or Gomley) James	Cavan
Hagan, Sarah	Tyrone
Bernard	Ditto
Halloran, Patrick	Clare
Halpin, Luke	Limerick
Hamilton, Bristow	Antrim
William	Ditto
Hampson, Joseph	Lancashire
William	Ditto
Hanley, John	Tipperary
Hardy, Robert	York
Havern, Michael	Armagh
Hawley, Patrick	Tipperary
Healey, Patrick	Ditto
Hehier, Thomas	Clare
Hehir, Samuel	Cavan
Hennessy, Mary	Kilkenny
Hickey, John	Tipperary
Hogan, Bridget	Clare
Michael	Tipperary
Johanna	Cork
Catherine	Ditto
Ellen	Ditto
Houlihan, Johanna	Kerry
Hourigan, John	Queen's County
Hughes, Ruth	Derry
Hurley, Margaret	Tipperary
Irvine, Robert	Fermanagh
Sydney	Ditto
James, Samuel	Carlow
Jones, Elizabeth	Wicklow
Esther	Ditto
John	Ditto
Kelly, Garrett	Ditto
Bridget	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
James	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
William	Ditto
Bernard	Ditto
Kilpatrick, Andrew	Donegal
King, James	South
Robert	Dublin
Patrick	Meath
Kirkwood, Nancy	Derry
Eliza J.	Ditto
Lacy, Patrick	Queen's County
Lanane (or Lenane) John	Clare
Lawlor, Ann	Ditto
Leahy, John	Tipperary
Leuehan, Michael	Limerick
Thomas	Ditto
Lysaght (or Licet) Margaret	Clare
Mackell, William	Fermanagh
Madden, John	King's County
Maggin, James	Meath
Maguire, Thomas	Cavan
Maher, Michael	Tipperary
Patrick	Clare
Makinson, Laurence	Meath
Maloney, Patrick	Clare
Marsh, Jane	Lancashire
Marshall, William	Renfrew
John	Ditto
M'Aughay, James	Derry
M'Carthy, Mary	Cork
M'Cullum, John	Tyrone
Hanna	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Robert	Ditto
Hanna	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
M'Donagh, James	Derry
Mary	Ditto
James	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
M'Glade, Mary	Armagh
M'Grath, Mary	Tipperary
Michael	Clare
James	Tipperary
John	Ditto
Ellen	Ditto
Winifred	Ditto
Bridget	Clare
M'Hale, Patrick	Mayo
M'Hugh, Edward	Tyrone
M'Mahon, Callagh	Monaghan
Mary	Clare
M'Namara, Ellen	Ditto
Mitchell, Mathew	Tipperary
Catherine	Wicklow
Montgomery, Sarah	Fermanagh
Moore, Margaret	Clare
Moloney, Laurence	Limerick
Sally	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Morris, Patrick	Leitrim
Morrissey, John	Tipperary
Peter	Ditto
Morrow, Johnston	Fermanagh
Moss, Patrick	Tyrone
Mourigan, Bridget	Mayo
Mullane, Julia	Cork
Mulholland, John	Antrim
William	Ditto
Mullen, Sarah	Sligo
Patrick	Ditto
Mulqueeny, Patrick	Clare
Mulvehill, Patrick	Kerry
Mungavin or Monovan, Bridget	Limerick
Murphy, Ann	Monaghan
Patrick	Ditto
Murray, Rose	Fermanagh
Nugent, William	Waterford
John	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Bridget	Limerick
O'Costelloe, Margaret	Clare
O'Donnell, Sarah	Tyrone
Alice	Ditto
O'Harrigan, Michael	Limerick
Ellen	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
O'Loughlin, Michael	Clare
Palmer, Hercules	Kent
Phelan, Mary	Waterford
Catherine	Ditto
Ellen	Ditto
Mitchell	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Bridget	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Dennis	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
Peggot, George	Lancashire
Mary	Ditto
George	Ditto
William	Ditto
Elizabeth	Ditto
Quoney, Timothy	Clare
Regan, Ellen	Devon
Reed, Sophia	Cornwall
Reen, John	Cork
Reynolds, Martin	Clare
Richards, Edwin	Cornwall
(Formerly Reed) Esther	Ditto
Ryan, James	Louth
Marcella	Ditto
Michael	Ditto
Catherine	Ditto
Patrick	Ditto
John	Ditto
Ann	Limerick
Margaret	Tipperary
Malachi	Ditto
Martin	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
Michael	Clare
Michael	Limerick
Sarsfield, Ann	Clare
Saunders, John	Kilkenny
Bridget	Ditto
George	Ditto
Michael	Ditto
James	Ditto
Scanlon, James	Clare
Sexton, Ellen	Cork
Shea, or Shay, John	Ditto
Slattery, Ellen	Clare
Slattery, Daniel	Clare
Catherine	Ditto
Catherine	Ditto
Smith, Margaret	Ditto
Spence, Sydney	Fermanagh
Catherine	Ditto
Stack, Thomas	Clare
Michael	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Stapleton, Catherine	Waterford
Richard	Ditto
James	Ditto
John	Ditto
Stewart, John	Belfast
Sullivan, Alice	Waterford
William	Ditto
Sweeny, Bernard	Roscommon
Cecilia	Ditto
Michael	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Bernard	Ditto
James	Ditto
Patrick	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
Tobin, William	Kilkenny
John	Ditto
Tresilian, John	Cork
Abigail	Ditto
Ellen	Ditto
Turner, Thomas	York
Sarah	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Twomey, Mary	Cork
John	Ditto
Welsh, Augustus	Middlesex
Whitely, James	Fermanagh
Wittey, James	Donegal
Wood, Isaac	Down
Margaret	Ditto
Woodgate, John	Cornwall
Wright, Mary	King's County
Martha	Ditto
Elisha, or Alicia	Ditto

H. H. BROWNE, agent for immigration.
Government Immigration Office, Sydney, September 29.

SINGLE FEMALES per PARSEE.—The unmarried females by the above vessel, about twenty-four in number, can be hired on WEDNESDAY next, the 21st instant, between one and four o'clock p.m., at the Immigration Depot, Hyde Park.

They consist of general servants, housemaids, and nursemaids.

The usual orders for admission into the hiring room may be procured, during office hours, before 12 o'clock on the day of hiring.

Persons not known to the immigration department will be required to produce an introduction from a clergyman or magistrate.

H. H. BROWNE, agent for immigration.
Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 17th September.

WATERLOO MILLS WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned is prepared to receive any amount of Wool in grease, either to handwash or scour; all cartage free; charges as usual. Clean fleece wool classed and re-packed for the English market. N.B.—Wool bought and sold on commission. The proprietor resides on the establishment and superintends.
THOMAS HAYES.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, lately received—
Muirhead's Life of James Watt, portrait, and woodcuts
Life of George Stephenson, Railway Engineer, by S. Smiles
Fairbairn on the Application of Casts and Wrought Iron to Building Purposes, woodcuts
Ensamples of Railway Making, numerous plates
Fairbairn's Useful Information for Engineers
Simms on the Principles of Levelling, 4th edition
Mackintosh's Miscellaneous Works, 3 vols.
Mackintosh's History of England, with continuation to 1760, by Wallace and Bell, 10 vols.
Lingard's History of England, cheap edition, 10 vols.
Allison's History of Europe, 1789 to 1815, cheap edition, 13 vols.
Merivale's Fall of the Roman Republic, 1 vol.
Naples—Political, Social, and Religious, 2 vols.
Mazzini's Royalty and Republicanism in Italy
Howitt's Popular History of Priestcraft in all Ages and Nations
Moriotti's Historical Memoir of Fra Dolcino and his Times, Ecclesiastical Reform, &c.
Sortain's Hildebrand (Pope Gregory VII.) and the Excommunicated Emperor, a tale
The Priest Miracles of Rome
Gurney's God's Heroes and the World's Heroes
Hungarian Sketches in Peace and War, by Moritz Jokia
Ludlow's British India, its Races and its Histories, with reference to the Mutinies of 1857, 2 vols.
Duff's Indian Rebellion, its Causes and Results
Addison's Traits and Stories of Anglo-Indian Life
Life of General Sir Charles Napier, with portraits, 4 vols.
Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalf, cheap edition, 2 vols.
Memoirs and Letters of Colonel A. S. N. Mountain, 1 vol
Stocqueler's Old Field Officer, or Military and Sporting Adventures, 2 vols.
The Three Sergeants, or Phases of the Soldier's Life, 1 vol
Proctor's History of the Crusades, woodcuts, 1 vol.
Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, translated by C. Lesingham Smith, 2 vols.
Recollections of Russia during Thirty-three Years' Residence, by a German Nobleman, 1 vol.
Diary and Letters of Madame d'Arblay, cheap edition, 7 vols.
Autobiography of William Jordan, with his Literary, Political, and Social Reminiscences the last 50 years, 4 vols.
Gurney's Evening Recreations, or Samples from the Lecture Room
Wright's Narratives of Sorcery and Magic, from the most authentic sources, 2 vols.
Memoirs of Dr. Blenkinsop—Campaigns, Travels and Adventures, 2 vols.
Moodie's Life in the Clearings, versus the Bush
The Original, by Thomas Walker, M.A.; being Short Essays on Religion and Politics, Morals and Manners
Recollections of Republican France, 1790 to 1801, by Dr. Millingen, 1 vol.
Merivale's History of the Romans under the Empire, 5 vols., half calf
Farini's Roman State, 1815 to 1850, translated from the Italian by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, 4 vols., half-bound calf
Rome, a Tour of Many Days, by Sir George Head, 3 vols., half bound calf
The Confidential Correspondence of Napoleon Bonaparte with his brother Joseph, 2 vols., half-bound, calf
Italy in 1848, by L. Mariotti, 1 vol., half-bound calf
The Cross and the Crescent as Standards in War, their Origin, Progress, and the Abuses of the Cross, as devised and enforced by the Bishops of Rome, by James J. Macintyre, 1 vol.
Lorenzo Binoni, or Passages in the Life of an Italian
Beaumarchais and his Times—Sketches of French Society in the 18th century, by L. De Lomenie, 4 vols., half-bound, calf, gilt
Francis' Journal; kept in Italy and Sicily, 1844 to 1846, 1 vol.
Trollope's Impressions of a Wanderer in Italy, Switzerland, France, and Spain
Gallenga's History of Piedmont, 3 vols.
Germania; its Courts, Camps, and People, 2 vols., half-bound calf
Laing's Notes of a Traveller; on the Social and Political State of France, Prussia, Switzerland, and Italy, half-bound
Baxter's Impressions of Central and Southern Europe, Germany, Austria, Italy, &c., half-calf
Murray's Lands of the Slave and the Free, Cuba, United States, and Canada
Kossuth and Magyar Land, by C. Pridham, half-calf
Kansas; its Interior and Exterior Life, by Sara T. L. Robinson, half-calf
Jerome Cardan—the Life of Gerolamo Cardano, of Milan, Physician, by H. Morley, 2 vols.
Memoirs of Mallet du Pan, illustrative of the French Revolution, 2 vols.
The Half-Century; its History, Political and Social, by W. Wilks, 1 vol.
The History of Ten Years, 1830-1840, by Louis Blanc, 2 vols.
American Slavery and Colour, by W. Chambers
The Danes and the Swedes, by C. H. Scott
Ross' Red River Settlement, the Native Races, and its General History
Lieber on Civil Liberty and Self-Government
Cole's Memoirs of British Generals of the Peninsular War, 2 vols.
Wrazall's Hand-Book to the Naval and Military Resources of the Principal European Nations
Thirty Years of Foreign Policy—A History of the Secretaryships of Aberdeen and Palmerston, half-calf
The Political Future of England, by the Comte de Montalembert, half-bound
History of England and France under the House of Lancaster, 1 vol
James' Naval History of Great Britain, 1793 to the Accession of George IV., with Additions, by Captain Chamier, 6 vols., half-bound calf
The Liberty of Rome: a History, with an Historical Account of the Liberty of Ancient Nations, by Samuel Eliot, 2 vols., half-bound calf
Ranke's History of Servia, and the Servian Revolution, translated by Mrs. A. Kerr, 1 vol. half-calf
Foreign Reminiscences of Lord Holland, half-calf
Mackinnon's History of Civilisation, 2 vols., half-morocco
Koenig's Life of Luther, in 48 historical engravings, with explanations by Archdeacon Hare
History of the Protestant Reformation in France, 2 vols.
Pardoe's Life of Marie de Medicis, Queen of France, Consort of Henry IV., 3 vols.
Paton's Highlands and Islands of the Adriatic, Dalmatia, and the S. Provinces of the Austrian Empire, 2 vols.
Vieusseux's History of Switzerland, the Wars of Independence, Confederations, Reformation, and Struggles, 1 vol.
Forster's Statement of the Commonwealth of England, with a Treatise on the Popular Progress in English History, 5 vols.

W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

A. GRIBBEN and SONS, in returning thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage which they have received for the last ten years, desire to notify that, having completed their arrangements by large additions and alterations to their premises as a first-rate establishment, are now prepared to receive sick horses, for which they have provided stalls and loose boxes on the most approved principle; and, after an experience of more than forty years by A. Gribben, senior, in the veterinary and farriery department, with the greatest success, they flatter themselves that they can give general satisfaction to those who honour them with their patronage.

Horses shod on the newest and most scientific principle.

N.B.—Strictly moderate charges for medicine and attendance.

Nos. 7 and 9, Elizabeth-street North.

DOULTON'S PATENT VITRIFIED STONE DRAIN PIPES.—W. W. BUCKLAND, as sole agent in Sydney for Messrs. Doulton and Co., the original importers and patentees of the Vitrified Stoneware, now adopted in every city and town of the British empire, begs to inform the public that their pipes can only be procured on application at his stores. And would also respectfully intimate that he is prepared to tender for supplies of any quantity, with all the necessary bends, junctions, syphons, &c., at prices setting aside competition, and will deliver to specified time.

The inferiority of the substitutes for English pipes is, to practical men, too well known to require comment, and will only be laid down where utility is of no consideration.

Parties about to accept tenders for drainage of house property will do well to specify for the use of Doulton's pipes.

City Drain and Water Pipe Depot, No. 2, Macquarie-place.

CHIMNEY PIECES in Sicilian, vein, and statuary marbles, and richly enamelled slate.—Architects, builders, decorators, and parties finishing their dwellings, are respectfully invited to view the varied assortment now set up at the Show Rooms of the undersigned.

The marble chimney pieces are:—
Sicilian
Vein
Dove, and
Statuary, of various sizes and designs.

The Enamelled Slate Chimney Pieces are of the most beautiful and novel designs; various openings and styles suitable for every description of dwelling, from the cottage to the mansion.

Splendid imitations of the most rare and costly marbles, malachite, granites, &c.; and, as works of art, rivalling the finest specimens of the originals in brilliancy.

The imitations are of
Sienna
Rouge royal
Brocadilla
Lumachelle
St. Ann's
Egyptian green
Black and gold
Malachite, porphyry, and granites of various colours.

These will be sold at unprecedentedly low prices.

W. W. BUCKLAND, Warehouse, No. 2, Macquarie-place.

SPRING PLANTING.—Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowering Plants, &c., of every description, suitable for spring planting.

Orders for the interior, and for export, executed with care, punctuality, and dispatch.

Australian seeds in large variety.

The trade treated with on most liberal terms.

SHEPHERD and CO., Darling Nursery, Sydney.

GOOD BLACK TEA, 2s. per lb.
Best black tea, as usually sold 2s. 6d. per lb.
S. BENNETT and CO., stimulated by the great success they have met with in introducing to the inhabitants of Sydney and New South Wales generally of a superior class of tea to any hitherto imported here (as evidenced in the unprecedented sale and increasing demand for the really fine tea imported by them per Atalanta), have been induced to write to their friends in London to ship, at once, some of the best and choicest teas imported into England during the past season, and they have now the pleasure of announcing that the first shipment has arrived, which fully sustains the character of the fine congous that are so universally admired in the mother country. S. B. and Co. feel satisfied that one trial, which they respectfully solicit, must convince the most sceptical that they can procure a really fine quality tea in Sydney, only at S. BENNETT and CO.'S, 482, George-street, opposite the Markets.

BEST BLACK TEA IN SYDNEY.—HANKS and COMPANY have just received, via Melbourne, a parcel of the finest black leaf pekoe, decidedly the finest specimen of black tea imported this season. Its remarkable characteristic is immense strength, with a delicious pungent flavour. To secure this article we have been at much trouble, and paid a high figure, our object being to possess that which no other house can surpass. We therefore unhesitatingly assert that we are vending the finest black tea in Sydney.

Australian Tea Mart, opposite the Market; HANKS and COMPANY, proprietors.

HANKS and COMPANY are selling a superior parcel of fresh herrings in tins, at 1s each; also, lobsters, at 1s. per tin, a delicious treat. No family should be without one or the other on their breakfast, tea, and supper tables.

O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO. beg to announce to the Ladies of Sydney, and the public generally, that they have just opened a portion of their Spring and Summer Goods, which will be offered at such prices as will defy competition.

SILKS.
Rich evening broche robes, in all colours
Walking ditto ditto, ditto
Checks, crossover fancy stripes, in great variety
Moire antique and black glaces
Black flounced robes, &c., &c.

MANTLES.
Black and coloured silk mantles
Coloured spun silk and honey comb, &c.
Black Spanish lace mantles, squares, and shawl mantles, very new
A beautiful lot of French silk scarfs, in black and coloured.

DRESSES.
Norwich silk robes
Mohair fabric, in all colours
Ditto robes, ditto ditto
Double barege, in black and coloured
A large lot of choice French muslins, at 12½d. per yard, usual price, 1s. 6d.
French muslin robes, from 16s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.

SEWN MUSLINS.
Book and cambric muslin collars
Ditto ditto ditto sleeves
Ditto ditto ditto, in sets
Ditto ditto ditto flouncing, &c.

DRAPERY.
Swiss lace and muslin curtains table linen, drawing-room table-covers, sheetings, counterpanes, &c.

PARASOLS.
Flounced parasols, ivory handles, in all colours
Moir antique and plain glace ditto, ditto
Sun umbrellas, in great variety.

Wynyard House, 335, George-street.

CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—Double and Single PERAMBULATORS, with and without hoods, at JOHN HILL, junior, and SON, importers, Australian Furniture and Bedding Warehouse, 100, King-street, Sydney.

FLOORCLOTHS! FLOORCLOTHS!! FLOORCLOTHS!!!—The best and most extensive stock of superior well-seasoned FLOORCLOTHS in the colony in every variety of pattern, at JOHN HILL, junior, and SON, importers, Australian Furniture and Bedding Warehouse, No. 100, King-street, Sydney.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO. have constantly on SALE at their New Stores, 273, George-street opposite Hunter-street,
Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woollen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Small wares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hats and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware
Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Oilmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Coffee
Sugar
Bengal cigars and cheroots
Manila ditto.

FOR SALE by the undersigned.—
Manila sugars, pampanga, and current clayed
Flour, 200 lb. bags, from W. Bradley's mill, Goulburn
Ditto barrel, ex Samuel Appleton, Haxall brand
Pearl sago, Kent and American hops
Champagne, from Ruinart, Pere et Fils, Foucher, Olivier, and Co., Moet and Co.
Claret, Leoville and St. Estephe; sauterne
Sherry, (best brands) in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Brandy, Sazerac's, Cambaud et Fils, and other brands, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Ditto Arnould's, Hannaper and Co., Delbruck et Fils, in 1 dozen cases
Whisky and old tom, in bulk and case
Ale, Allsopp's, Tower and Arrol, &c., in quarts and pints
Porter, ditto ditto ditto
Tobacco, Cavendish of various brands, half-pound lumps
Pipes, M'Dougall's brand, of every description
Venetian window blinds, assorted sizes, six-white cord, &c.
Woolpacks, Europe cordage, spunyarn, &c.
Steam engines, from the manufactory of C. D. Young and Co., Glasgow
Eight horse-power high pressure horizontal steam engine
Ditto, stationary, with boiler, &c., complete
Ditto, portable, ditto ditto
Ten horse-power, stationary, ditto ditto
From the manufactory of Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co., Lincoln
Eight horse-power portable engine, complete, with enlarged fire-box, &c.
Ten horse-power double cylinder ditto ditto
Pianofortes, seven octave grand square, by Stoddart and Morris
Chairs, wood and cane seat; office and rocking, children's dining and low chairs.
Ash oars, axe handles, whippletrees, ox yokes and bows
Glazed window sashes and doors, assorted sizes
Washboards, market baskets, handspikes, &c.
J. Gray and Co.'s and Lochart Morton's ploughs, complete, with extra coulters, &c.
Ditto harrows, vegetable cutters, corn shellers, fan and saw mills
Thrashing machines and separators, crushing mills, double and single horse power; tray barrows, store trucks, hoes, forks, rakes
Sad irons, sash weights, garden scrapers, picks, axes, adzes, mallets, chisels, hammers, shovels
Manure, spading, and potatoe forks, socket and tuttle hoes
Shingling and claw hatchets, tacks, spikes, and nails
Blochairn Iron Co.'s iron, assorted sizes, round, square, and flat
Ditto angle and T iron ditto, boiler plates
Clyde Galvanising Co.'s plain and corrugated sheets, 24, 26, and 28 gauge
Ditto galvanised tiles, 24 and 28 gauge; galvanised iron buckets
Ditto rain water pipes, runs, and guttering, of every size
Ditto O.G. and plain, with heads, shoes, elbows, &c., to match
Pig iron (Gartsherie) No. 1; scale weights, 28 and 56 lbs.; steelyards
Platform and other scales, portable and dormant, from 500 to 3000 lbs.
1 strong weighing beam, with heavy upright standard and scales; iron bedsteads
Lithographic and large sized Athol screw presses
Smith's portable hearths and forges, complete; anvils and blacksmith's tools, screw jacks, fenders, ship stores.

FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

WAX VESTAS and MATCHES.—On SALE by the undersigned—
Vestas in plain boxes — I. N. E. matches
Vestas in japan boxes — Saloon matches
Vestas in wooden boxes — Paper box matches
Sold either by the case or in such quantities to suit purchasers.
A. BLITZ.
Colonial match manufactory, Campbell-street, opposite the cattle market.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on HAND—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

WANTED to SELL, for cash—Byass' best pale ale, 10s. 6d. dozen; Byass' best stout, 10s.; golden sherry, 25s.; really choice pale sherry, 30s.; superior port, 30s.; Volckman's jams, 13s. 6d. dozen; delivered free in Sydney, and guaranteed. G. GRIFFITHS, 7, Jamison-st.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1490057

LAW.

SUPREME COURT—TUESDAY.

IN EQUITY.

Before the Primary Judge.

PURVES V. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND OTHERS.

The arguments in this case were resumed without being concluded. That of Mr. Gordon, for the trustees, having terminated—the reply of Mr. Darvall, for the Synod, was partially heard. The learned gentleman not only maintained the legal jurisdiction of the Synod to depose Dr. Lang from the ministry, and the perfect validity of the proceedings which had been taken with this view, but repeated and enforced the argument as to estoppel which he had used at the opening of the case. That Dr. Lang having, in the first instance, not only submitted to the Synod, but strenuously maintained its authority to deal with the cases of other ministers—could not repudiate that authority when it was applied to his own case. It was also urged that there had been a plain breach of trust, in the employment of a junior minister, who had dissolved his connection with the Church of Scotland.

The Court will sit to-day from eleven until two, for the purpose of getting through this case.

NEW MAGISTRATE.

Mr. Sydney Scarvall was sworn in a magistrate of the territory.

BUSINESS IN EQUITY.—His Honor the Primary Judge will sit, this day, at eleven o'clock, for the hearing of Purves and others v. Attorney-General and others.

SYDNEY DISTRICT QUARTER SESSIONS.

TUESDAY.

Before the Chairman.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases:—

Winifred Grace was indicted for receiving three pairs of boots, six lasts, three boots, twelve eggs, and one blanket, the property of one George Inman, the prisoner at the time knowing the same to have been stolen. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta gaol with hard labour, for six months.

James Wilson was indicted for stealing a portrait and frame, the property of William Freeman and another, on the 18th August last. Verdict, guilty. To be imprisoned in Parramatta gaol, with hard labour, for six months.

William Windred was indicted for making an assault on one Patrick H. Kaine, and putting the prosecutor in bodily fear and danger of his life, and stealing from the person of the prosecutor £49 his property, and at the time of the robbery did beat and strike him (the prosecutor). Acquitted and discharged. The Crown Prosecutor was assisted by Mr. Redman. Counsel for the prisoner, Mr. Dalley; attorney, Mr. Roberts.

Lazarus Grosse was indicted for stealing twenty-four rings, the property of one Gustav Schroter, on the 20th August last. Verdict, guilty. Remanded for sentence. Counsel for the prisoner, Mr. Milford.

Robert Sutherland was indicted for stealing a saddle, the property of Henry Marsh, on the 30th August last. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta gaol, with hard labour, for twelve months. There were five former convictions for petty larcenies against the prisoner.

The Court adjourned at four o'clock until ten to-morrow (this day).

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

Certificates of discharge were granted, without opposition, to Charles Robertson, William Clarke, Edward James, James Ewart, Charles Creighton, and Matthew Leonard.

A caveat having been lodged against the application of William Cox, the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday next.

In the estate of William Macdonald, an adjourned special meeting, for examination. Insolvent was examined by Mr. Barker in reference to the amount due to the house of Arnott and Co., of Glasgow, for goods purchased by them for him, and by him received and disposed of. The former examinations were read over to insolvent, and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, 21.—William Macdonald, adjourned special, for examination, half-past 10. William Ward, first, 11. Edward Walton, adjourned special, for examination, 11. Patrick John Barnes, single, half-past 11. James Smith, first, half-past 12. George A. Green, first, 1. Edmund Burgess, special, for proof of debts, 2. James Fussell, adjourned certificate, 2.

Thursday 22.—William Macintosh, single, 11. Alexander Greville, adjourned single, 11. Henry Fisher, special, for proof of debts, 11. Edward Lees, single, half-past 11. Joseph D. Downey, single, 12. Michael Wholohan, single, half-past 12. Robert Fisher, second, 1.

Friday, 23.—Frederic King, adjourned special, for proof of debts, half-past 11. George A. Lloyd and Co., first, 12. *At Bathurst*: George Chapman, single, 11. John Hanley, single, 12.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

Before the Mayor, Mr. E. S. Hill, Mr. Oatley, Mr. Armitage, Mr. Peden, Mr. Ross, Mr. Lenehan, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Burdekin.

Nineteen persons were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, some were sentenced to pay 10s. each, or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours; and the rest to pay 20s. each, or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours. A twentieth had been admitted to bail, but did not appear; in the event of his non-appearance to-morrow his sureties will be proceeded against.

Michael Murphy was found guilty of having been for an unlawful purpose upon the premises of Mr. Nealds, at Redfern, between the hours of ten and eleven at night, having obtained access by breaking down the fence. Having been once before discharged by this Bench with a caution, when before them for a similar offence, he was now sentenced, as an idle and disorderly person, to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour six calendar months.

Ann Pearce, convicted of having been for an unlawful purpose upon the premises of Mr. Kurtz, at Newtown, between the hours of three and four this morning, was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour two calendar months.

John Sullivan pleaded guilty of having wilfully broken a square of glass, the property of Thomas Berry, of Market-street, publican, and was sentenced to pay 5s., the amount of damage, or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours. Mr. Berry excited his indignation by refusing to supply him with liquor, perceiving that he had already taken too much.

John Smith was charged with larceny. Ernest Hahn deposed that yesterday he was at Moore's sale, Pitt-street, when he saw the prisoner moving out of the crowd with a clock in his hands, and heard him mutter "I'll have this, and chance it;" suspecting therefore that he had stolen the clock, he gave information to the auctioneer. James Gordon, of the firm of Moore and Co., auctioneers, deposed that in consequence of information from the last witness, he sent after prisoner, who was brought back, having in his possession the clock produced, which is the property of the firm, and worth 30s.; gave him into the custody of constable Newell. The prisoner offered no defence, and elected to be summarily tried. Their Worships found him to be guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour three calendar months. A few days since he was before the Bench charged with having stolen a portmanteau from the Railway Station, but escaped conviction in consequence of the owner of the property having left town, his name and address being unknown.

Elizabeth Williams was brought before the Court by constable Long, who deposed that at a late hour last night he met her in Elizabeth-street, carrying a pair of trousers (produced); suspecting her of having stolen them, he questioned her, and in consequence of her contradictory statements locked her up; they are new trousers, having a shop ticket upon them; he had not been able to discover an owner. The prisoner, failing to satisfy their Worships that she had become honestly possessed of the garment, she was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

John Marshall, found guilty of allowing pigs, his property, to stray in the streets of Balmain, was fined 5s. and costs; and George James, publican, for selling after hours, was fined 10s. and costs.

Several cases were partly heard, and remanded for further evidence.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, Hon. J. L. Montefiore, Mr. J. J. Brenan, and the Hon. P. Lord.

The undermentioned seamen were convicted of desertion from their several ships, and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for the following periods:—Frederick Gall, deserter from the Prussian ship Ferdinand Brumm, four weeks in gaol; Henry Kilman, Hans Andersen, and Gurryn Zinn, from the Dutch vessel Gallilia, six weeks; and William Hough, from the Lady Elma Bruce, six weeks.

Joseph Hollingsworth was charged with having assaulted constable Ryan, who was at the time in the execution of his duty. Complainant stated that about 12.45 on Sunday morning prisoner and another party were fighting in Harrington-street; complainant having proceeded to take the other man into custody, prisoner insisted upon the man's release, and with his fist struck the constable in the face. Fined 40s., or to be imprisoned for seven days.

John Miller was charged with having assaulted Ruth Miller, his wife. Mr. Borton appeared for complainant. It appeared from the evidence that the wife had on Saturday evening, gone with a friend to a dancing party, when her husband became jealous, kicked her and beat her severely, leaving marks of ill usage on various parts of her body. They had only been married about four months, and what occasioned her husband's excitement was that a young man had his arm round her waist. Defendant's brother deposed that when complainant came home she took a carving knife, began sharpening it, and said she would run it through her husband, and did strike him over the eye with a razor. She tried her utmost to provoke him, and he at last struck her on the face. Prisoner was ordered to enter into his own recognisances to keep the peace for twelve months; in default of sureties to be imprisoned until next Quarter Sessions.

PARRAMATTA CHURCH SOCIETY.—On Monday evening last the Rev. William Lumsdaine, according to previous announcement, delivered a lecture in the Parochial Schoolroom, on the "Adaptation of the Bible to the moral necessities of fallen man." The Rev. R. L. King in opening the business of the evening, availed himself of the opportunity to make some observations on the utility of the Church Society, and the necessity of making increased exertions now that the Government contemplate the withdrawal of Legislative support from public worship. He (Mr. K.), was of opinion that some well organised system was needed for the support of the clergy, for he had been assured that a very deserving minister had laboured in the interior for the last fifteen months without any salary at all. Having called upon the lecturer, the Rev. W. Lumsdaine commenced the subject by illustrating the moral condition of man by arguments drawn from Scripture and observation; and by shewing that although fallen man had some faint idea of the glory of God as manifested in the phenomena of the universe, yet it was the Gospel only that had brought life and immortality to light. Philosophy had in vain sought for a remedy—some panacea for the evils under which humanity laboured. The world by wisdom knew not God, and even the wisest sages of antiquity, Socrates and Plato, had failed in devising any system calculated to purify the affections and convert the heart. The Bible only, under the influence of the spirit of God, was capable of effecting the regeneration of the human race, and of accomplishing those great ends for which man was originally created. The lecturer then took a rapid sketch of those countries in which the free circulation of the Bible is restricted, and contrasted their moral, social, and political condition with that of Britain, whose preeminent position amongst the nations of the earth he attributed to her love of scriptural truth, and her unparalleled exertions in the translation and circulation of the Bible. After dwelling at some length on the suitableness of the Bible as an instrument for converting the human race from the errors now prevailing in the world, the lecturer concluded with some animated remarks on the duty of holding fast the faith in accordance with the word of God. The reverend lecturer resumed his seat amidst general applause,—after which Dr. Greenup referred to the history of Spain and Italy as striking illustrations of the views promulgated by the lecturer, and expressed his conviction that nothing tended so much to exalt the moral and social condition of a people as the knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures. The Rev. R. L. King then adverted to the evidences of Christianity, and contended that the fulfilment of prophecy alone was sufficient to convince any candid enquirer that the Bible was the word of God. On the motion of Mr. Woolls, seconded by Mr. Dare, a vote of thanks was presented to Mr. Lumsdaine for his eloquent and edifying lecture,—after which the Chairman announced that Dr. Greenup had kindly promised to deliver a lecture next month on Napoleon's campaign, A.D. 1800, in Northern Italy. The meeting was well attended, and the Rev. Mr. Lumsdaine's address appeared to give general satisfaction.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—The Moruya Correspondent of the *Illawarra Mercury* says:—We have at length, after much anxious expectation, been blessed with a copious fall of rain. Already the cereals are exhibiting, by the beautiful green colour of their tender shoots, and by their rapid growth, the beneficial effects of the welcome rain. Some of the neighbouring settlers of Mullenderee and Kiora have commenced potato planting. The Ulladulla correspondent of the same paper reports that a bountiful supply of rain had fallen there. The country, he adds, will soon be clothed in all the beauties of spring.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-five minutes past three o'clock.

NEW MEMBERS.

Thomas Laidlaw, elected member for Yass Plains, and Mr. James Dickson, for West Maitland, took their oaths and their seats.

ARMIDALE MAGISTRATES.

Mr. HART moved, "With reference to the papers relating to the Armidale Magistrates, laid upon the table on the 9th April last,—1. If the Hon. the Chief Secretary did not, upon receipt of the letter dated January, 1859, from those magistrates, make a minute thereon directing that a supersedeas should issue against them? 2. At whose suggestion, or for what reason, was that direction not carried out? 3. Have the magistrates who signed this letter, since the date thereof, returned to their Bench duties? If not, is it the intention of the Government to remove them, and appoint others in their stead? 4. Is it in contemplation by the Government to issue a new General Commission of the Peace? If so, when?"

Mr. COWPER said that in regard to the first question he did not issue a "supersedeas" against the magistrates. He had written a letter of remonstrance to them, and if they had tendered their resignations they would have been accepted. The information which was the cause of the letter of complaint came from the clerk of the Bench. Since the letter written from his office, he believed the magistrates had attended to their bench duties.

DEPARTMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. FORSTER asked the Government, "Is it intended by the Government in carrying out the proposed division of the department of Land and Works to abolish or incorporate with any other office the office of Chief Commissioner of Railways?"

Mr. COWPER said that there was a proposed division of the duties of lands and public works, but he was not prepared to enter into any details of what the alterations might be.

Mr. FORSTER did not know whether the hon. member (Mr. Cowper) declined to answer the question or not.

Mr. COWPER did not think it necessary to give any further answer.

Mr. FORSTER did not wish to complain of the hon. Premier's reply, but he should move that his words declining to answer the question be taken down.

The SPEAKER, on appeal, said that the Premier stood in the same position as any other member of that House, and words out of order could be taken down as with other members.

Mr. FORSTER had no wish to annoy the Premier. He had asked a question, and an answer had been declined. He was quite content to withdraw his motion, and bow to the suggestion of the Speaker.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the matter would be brought under consideration when the Estimates were under consideration. It would then be seen what alteration in departments were necessary, and what they could bear.

DENISON BRIDGE.

Mr. ROTTON asked the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, "When it is intended to carry out the works for the protection from floods of the Denison Bridge, over the Macquarie River, at Bathurst, for which the money was voted by the last Parliament?"

Mr. ROBERTSON said, the thorough repair of the bridge had been for some time past, and was still, in progress. This was a part of the work for which money was voted. It was not intended, however, to proceed with the remainder, which consisted in the addition of another bay to the bridge, of small span, on the east side, until the action of the river rendered it necessary, and showed at the same time precisely the best course to take.

SEPARATION OF MORETON BAY.

Mr. DARVALL obtained leave to postpone, until next Friday week, the resolutions standing in his name, in reference to Moreton Bay.

PETITION.

Mr. JONES presented a petition from certain teachers, praying that in event of change in existing educational arrangements, provision be made that teachers be appointed by the Central Board only, and retain office during good behaviour.

Petition received.

CHIEF JUSTICE—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. HAY asked the Colonial Secretary, "Whether it be the fact that the Chief Justice has applied for leave of absence in consequence of the state of his health; and if so, whether the Government will not take the necessary steps to bring the claim before the Legislature?"

Mr. COWPER said the present Government were discouraged by applications for leave of absence. They understood it to be the policy of the Legislature not to encourage them. Two or three applications had been made to the Government, and declined—that of the Chief Justice not being the first. Under those circumstances and on the grounds stated by the Chief Justice (which he understood were in print and circulated among hon. members) the Government did not see their way to bring this matter before the Legislature.

Mr. HAY: Were the other applications for leave of absence made on the ground of ill-health?

Mr. COWPER was not aware that they were. He did not understand the Chief Justice's application to be on the ground of ill-health.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CONSTITUTION.

Mr. ROTTON asked the Colonial Secretary: "If he has any objection to state to this honorable House when he intends to introduce the bill, alluded to in his Excellency the Governor-General's Speech, for altering the constitution of the Legislative Council, which his Excellency remarks "is evidently of pressing importance;" and when it is intended that bill shall come into operation?"

Mr. COWPER replied that the Government had not yet finally determined whether the bill should be introduced first into the Assembly or the Council. It was nearly prepared, and would be brought forward in one House or the other without any needless delay. He could hardly imagine that the bill would come into operation so as to affect the legislation of the present session.

BUNGONIA BRIDGE.

Mr. MURRAY asked the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, "Whether the Government has any intention of constructing a bridge over the creek passing through the town of Bungonia?"

Mr. ROBERTSON said the Government did intend to construct a bridge over the creek passing through Bungonia. The works last year were very numerous, owing to the two sessions of Parliament coming so near together. The Government were, however, pushing them on as fast as possible, and the necessary plans and specifications for the bridge in question would be prepared as soon as an officer was available to complete them.

MORETON BAY SUPREME COURT.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL laid upon the table of the House a copy of the rules of the Supreme Court at Moreton Bay, to 19th August, 1859.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Mr. JONES asked the Colonial Secretary whether the Government intend to ask the Legislature, this session, to make any provision towards establishing telegraphic communication between the Australian colonies and the United Kingdom; or to submit any other proposition in reference to this subject; and if so, when the views of the Government are likely to be placed before this House?

Mr. COWPER: The Government in the first instance thought it desirable to refer this important subject for the report of Captain Martindale, the superintendent of telegraphs. The report of that gentleman had only been received that morning. As soon as they had had time to consider the subject they would determine whether they could submit the proposition made by Mr. Gisborne or any other proposition to the House. There would be no unnecessary delay.

CRIMINAL CROWN SOLICITOR.

Mr. HAY asked the Colonial Secretary,—"Do the Government propose to apply the principle of the Superannuation Act to the case of the late Criminal Crown Solicitor, removed from office after long and meritorious service, in consequence of changes in the organisation of the law department?"

Mr. COWPER: The Criminal Crown Solicitor had been requested to send in his claim for any compensation to which he might feel himself entitled in consequence of the loss of office. That claim, when received, would be submitted to the consideration of the Legislature. The Government, of course, contemplated giving that officer compensation for the loss of his office.

BILLABONG.

Mr. HAY asked the Secretary for Lands and Public Works,—"Have the Government received any report from District Surveyor Adams, with respect to the Billabong Dams? Do the Government intend to bring in a bill for regulating the construction of dams on the Billabong Creek?"

Mr. ROBERTSON: The Government had received a report from Mr. Adams. There was a cause pending in the Supreme Court, and the papers were now under the control of the Court. The Government did intend to bring in a bill.

Mr. HAY: Was there a copy in the hands of the Government?

Mr. ROBERTSON: A copy could be easily obtained.

Mr. HAY: Perhaps, there would be no objection to lay it on the table of the House.

Mr. ROBERTSON: No objection.

CORPORATIONS—WASTE LANDS.

Mr. ROBERTS asked the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, "Whether it is the intention of the Government to take any, and what steps, for placing at the disposal of the various Corporations called into existence under the Municipalities Act, any reserves or waste lands of the Crown, situate within the limits of those Corporations, but more particularly of the Goulburn Corporation; and, if so, when?"

Mr. ROBERTSON said, although the question only applied particularly to Goulburn, it involved very large interests, and a very large amount of public property. As it was the intention of the Government, in the course of a day or two—perhaps to-morrow—to ask for leave to bring in certain measures for the administration of the public lands, perhaps the hon. gentleman would permit him to request that he should abstain from putting the question until he saw those bills. He thought he would find there a provision which would be—if not satisfactory to him, to the House, and to the country—yet one which would at least show that the Government had a disposition to deal with the question.

TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS.

Dr. LANG, in accordance with notice, moved for leave to bring in a bill to limit the duration of the present and of all future Legislative Assemblies of New South Wales to three years. Even though it were not an extreme inconvenience to that House to have a debate on the principles of a bill on its first reading, he should not have availed himself of the present opportunity for saying anything further than that the bill which he asked leave to bring in was merely a copy, and had for precedent and warrant an Act of the neighbouring colony of Victoria, to which her Majesty had already given the Royal assent. He trusted this would be warrant and precedent sufficient to relieve him from the necessity of saying anything further than to make this motion, in the hope that the House would allow the bill to be brought in, and that the debate on its principles would be taken on the second reading.

The motion having been seconded, was put and carried. At a subsequent period the bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed; the second reading being fixed as an order of this day week.

DAVID MORRIS.

Mr. HODGSON moved, "1. That a Select Committee—with liberty to send for persons and papers—be appointed to inquire into and report upon the claims of Mr. David Morris and others, who have been hitherto unable to obtain compensation for lands and tenements from which—on account of railway purposes—they have been summarily ejected, at Honeysuckle Point, Newcastle. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Robertson, Mr. Hay, Mr. Flood, Mr. Jones, Mr. Close, Mr. Scott, Captain Russell, Mr. Cape, and the mover." He thought it would be necessary for him to trouble the House with a few remarks upon this motion, more especially as on the evening when he presented the petition the thin state of the House had been brought under notice by the hon. member for Sydney East, who had moved for an adjournment on that account. Many hon. members had not therefore had an opportunity of hearing the remarks made by the hon. member for Northumberland, or by the hon. Secretary for Lands and Works, at whose instigation and suggestion he (Mr. H.) had taken the liberty of bringing forward this motion. He believed that this was a very hard and a very unjust case. It arose in this way. In the year 1851, the Bishop of Newcastle issued to certain persons twenty-one years' leases of portions of land at Honeysuckle Point. The Bishop had no power to grant such leases; the land, which consisted of twenty-two acres, valued at £40,000, being in the hands of trustees; yet he had done so on his own authority, and without consulting the trustees of the property. The leases being issued, the parties took possession of the land leased, built houses, and made improvements, in the idea that they would be allowed to hold possession during the term of their leases; but, after they had been in possession three years, the Hunter River Railway Company took possession of the land under their Act. The Company was willing to give full compensation for the land taken and the improvements destroyed, but a difficulty arose—the leases all turned out to be invalid, and the consequence was, that the Railway Company could not deal with these tenants. Thus, when this Company turned over their plant, &c., to the Government, the Government were in exactly the same position that the company had been in, and thus no remedy could be afforded. It did seem extraordinary to him that, when these leases were granted, the two gentlemen who were trustees did not step in and tell the Bishop that he was going beyond his power, and that he was thereby placing these tenants in a peculiar and an unfortunate position. And it might be said that the tenants had a remedy against the Bishop, but hon. members must bear in mind that this land that had been taken was necessary for railway purposes, and had, therefore, to be taken on behalf of the Government. This being so, he trusted the House would not allow these persons to suffer an injustice merely because the Bishop had acted wrongly. He found, on looking through the records of the House, that there had been already presented to the House a petition signed by sixteen tenants of land at Honeysuckle Point, praying the House to take their case into consideration, and he need not therefore trouble the House by enumerating the cases of hardship and inconvenience that had occurred. He might, however, mention one case that had been brought under his notice—that of Mr. David Morris. This person had been for fifteen years holding an important position in the British Iron Company. Afterwards he was employed by the A. A. Company, where he amassed a small sum of money, the whole of which he expended in the erection of a carpenter's and wheelwright's shop on the land leased to him by the Bishop on Honeysuckle Point. He remained in this tenement for a period of three years, when one fine morning he was suddenly ordered to quit, or else his house would be pulled down. He did not quit, nor was his house pulled down, but he found that, during one night, his house had been blockaded by a fence seven feet in height, which prevented his egress or the ingress of assistance, so that he was obliged to burrow a hole beneath the fence in order to extricate himself and family. (Laughter.) It was no laughing matter for David Morris. He was obliged to leave Newcastle, and take another house, where business did not flow into his shop as was formerly the case. That man (who was one of the thirty-two unfortunate tenants) was one upon whom the circumstances pressed most seriously and injuriously,—for he was ruined. He (Mr. Hodgson) might mention that, if this select committee was appointed, there would be two distinct interests brought under their notice, namely, the interest of the trustees who held this land which was bought in 1844, under the auspices of Bishop Broughton, with the intention of founding upon it a college, the cost of the land being £800. Two gentlemen were appointed trustees, one, the present hon. member for Northumberland, the other a gentleman resident at Newcastle, Mr. Crossdale. The land was allowed to lie idle until the Bishop of Newcastle arrived and took charge. Whatever was said of the part taken by the Bishop in this matter could not but lead to the reasonable supposition that he had acted under a misconception of the position in which he was placed with regard to these lands. It was more than probable that in consequence of certain moneys being provided for the purchase of this land by the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, he might have thought that he was, "ex officio" trustee of the land in conjunction with the two other gentlemen who were appointed. Whatever might have been the Bishop's opinion the results in this case were that the Hunter River Railway Company, in the first instance, and the Government, in the second, came to the conclusion that they could not deal with the occupants of this land at Honeysuckle Point, in consequence of the legal difficulties that arose in going into the matter. In accordance with suggestions which had been made by the hon. Secretary for Lands and Works, he (Mr. Hodgson) had asked for a select committee, to inquire into the injustice under which the lessees laboured, and to devise a remedy. He begged to amend the motion by omitting the names of Mr. Scott and Mr. Jones, and adding the name of Mr. Loder as a member of the proposed committee.

Dr. LANG seconded the motion. He did so at the instance of parties deeply interested in the matter. He had been informed by credible persons in that part of the colony, that this was a case of very great hardship, indeed, such as to demand the interference of that House.

Mr. ROBERTSON thought the resolution scarcely defined the true state of the case. One would suppose, from reading it, that there had been some misconduct on the part of the Railway authorities. The motion ought to have said after the word "others," "holders of invalid leases;" then it would be apparent what the object was. The case was simply this—that the Bishop of Newcastle rented certain lands to certain persons on lease; the railway department required to take some of these lands; the law provided that the railway department could only compensate those who were deprived of legal tenure. On submitting this matter to the Crown law officers, they were of opinion that these holdings were not legal. Nothing else could be done under the circumstances than to refuse compensation. But if an injustice had been done to these people it might be a matter which could properly be considered by a committee of the House. If it was recommended by the House that there should be made from the public revenue a grant of money to assist these people, on that recommendation of course the Government would act, but in the present position of affairs it could not act.

Mr. DARVALL hoped the House would not grant this committee unless it was prepared to affirm the principle that it would give relief wherever the law gave it. Admitting the case to be one of hardship, cases of hardship occurred every day, and was the Government prepared to step in and make good all private losses occasioned by individuals failing to carry out their contracts? See the enormous abuses that would be created if persons could claim indemnity, and obtain the active support of friends in that House, simply because their cases involved great hardship. The House had no right to give compensation where the law gave a distinct remedy against the Bishop of Newcastle. There was nothing in the case at present brought forward to show that it came within the category of those for whom the injustice of which the courts of judicature did not provide a remedy. Whether the Bishop of Newcastle broke his contract by buying a leg of mutton and refusing to pay for it, or illegally issued leases without claim to the property, the principle was the same in the case of both butcher and lessee. But here was a man who complained not that his land was taken without compensation, but because it was not on the grounds of want of title. If the indemnity should be given to that man, compensation would have to be given to others, and the country would thus have to pay for these lands twice. The proper principle to be acted upon was, that he who created the evil should sustain the consequences. He could not consent therefore to an inquiry which he believed would be futile, and which would open the door similarly to the unfortunate applicants on all hands.

Mr. ROBERTS said he had no inclination to oppose any motion which was for the investigation of a matter by a committee, where there was a grievance; but they seemed to have a right to assume that the Bishop of Newcastle was liable to the lessee, because every lease drawn up according to law, and property framed, contained a clause, that if the lessee continued to pay the rent, then the lessee covenants that the lessee shall enjoy the possession of the land. Therefore, it did occur to him that Mr. Morris was not remedyless, and the proper course was that suggested by the hon. member (Mr. Darvall). He admitted the force of the objection was sufficient to make him vote against the motion. The Government could only be responsible to the person having a legal claim to the property, and as the person in possession had no legal claim, he had shown the House there was no valid reason why the House should interfere and grant this committee, because he told them the Bishop of Newcastle had admitted by his own laches that he had assumed a power which he had no right to, and had granted these leases. He thought they had no right to interfere where the law offered redress; he, therefore, felt inclined to oppose the motion. The hon. mover did not put this as an exceptional case, or wished them to consider the equity of the case, but he put it as a dry question of law, and as this person had his remedy at law, he did not think this House should interfere.

Mr. PLUNKETT said he hoped the doors of this House would be always open to persons who had a grievance to complain of, but if they entertained this case it would be making this House a refuge for the destitute. He intended to vote against this committee, because the House was called upon to apply the public money to be paid twice over. The Government had acted quite right in doing what was necessary to carry out the railway, but they did that on condition of paying to the rightful owner only for the injury done. It was said that the tenants were not the rightful owners, and that the Bishop of Newcastle made leases which he had no right to make, so that they had no titles, and if the Government were those parties without a title, those who had a title might come in and claim, so that the country would be paying twice over. They were not informed up to the present moment who were the rightful owners, or whether the Bishop of Newcastle was, or any other person. He subscribed to all that had been said by the hon. member for Goulburn as to the liability of the Bishop of Newcastle for giving a title which he had no right to give. But if he and his co-trustees were the persons rightfully entitled to receive the money, they ought in justice to pay over the money to those persons who had been so injured. That was the course that ought to be taken, but they were not to stop the law. The law directed the Government to pay the money to the person rightfully entitled to it, and, therefore, if they granted this committee, it would be for the purpose of stopping the law, which they had no right to do, without passing a bill, or paying the money twice over.

Mr. COWPER said he thought the House ought, at all events, to be consistent in its proceedings. He was certainly surprised to see the opposition made to the appointment of this committee, when he recollected the determination with which another case was carried through preceding sessions. The gentleman whose case he alluded to was not only refused compensation by the Company, but he had his case decided by law, and yet afterwards the House gave him compensation. He was reluctant to pay this man the money because he had resorted to all his remedies; but the House took this case out of the hands of the Commissioners, on the ground that this was a poor man. The hon. member who last spoke objected that this House should be made a refuge for the destitute: but he found there was a case in which the House had dealt with a railway claim in defiance of the law, and setting aside the law as it was stated. There was a particular provision in the Act which he desired to quote, and which provided that if property were made more valuable by the passing of a railway through a portion of the property then compensation should not be given. This man's property was considered by arbitrators to have been increased in value, and therefore he had no claim. He applied to the Supreme Court, but for some reason his case was not heard, and then this House stepped in and gave him compensation; although this was a case in which no grievous injury was done. The House was not now called on to vote any money, but simply to make enquiry; and after the case of Peter Rawlings he should not oppose the motion, although he reserved to himself the right of dealing with the money when the report was brought up.

Mr. DARVALL said, in the case of Peter Rawlings he had exhausted all his legal rights, but this person had not sought any remedy at all.

Mr. FLOOD said, He scarcely thought the case quoted by the Colonial Secretary was at all analogous to the one under consideration. The case here was between two parties and the Government. They had made a claim on the Crown, and without being in a position to convey the land in question on which they made their claim. The case of Rawlings was this, under the law certain persons were appointed to value the property which might be damaged by the railway passing through the estate. The commissioners appointed to value valued his land at a certain price, and they also placed the increased value on the portion which had increased in value by the railway, and so brought him in debt £12. There was no reference to his having this property as a freehold, and which he had a clear title to, and he appealed to the Supreme Court for redress, but the Supreme Court could give him no redress. He then appealed to the Legislature, and they considered his case a peculiarly hard one, and give him relief. He also considered, as he did then, his case was a hard one, because the other persons' property adjoining had increased in value, and they paid nothing to the country. He believed it was on this principle that the Legislature took up Mr. Rawlings' case. Now, the case here, it appeared from the honorable member that the party claimed, but could not give a title, and therefore he believed the money would not be paid over to any one who had not got the title. He had to convey some land some time ago, and he found some difficulty in getting the money until he gave the title. He hoped the honorable member would withdraw the motion, and he quite agreed with the honorable member (Mr. Darvall) that this was scarcely a case which the Legislature could deal with.

Mr. CRIBB, generally speaking, agreed with the hon. and learned member (Mr. Darvall) that the House should not interfere in cases where the law could be appealed to. The precedent that had been quoted by the hon. member (Mr. Cowper) showed that the House had greater reason to interfere in this case than in that quoted. If, as had been said, there were thirty sufferers by the action of the railway authorities, and that they should institute thirty lawsuits, he could understand why hon. and learned gentlemen opposite should agree to that course. But having a horror of lawsuits himself he would object to that mode of redress. Now if there was only a legal difficulty in this case, and they could remove it, why should they not do so? The motion was only one for inquiry, and they did not go out of their way by inquiring into it; it did not follow that they should do anything further than appoint a committee. It was quite a mistake to say that the Government would pay the money twice over, for they could not pay it once. It appeared that the leases were given in good faith, and so received, and that the Bishop of Newcastle believed he had the power to give such leases. He hoped the committee would be appointed to inquire into the matter, and to see if the tenants were entitled in equity to any compensation, and he trusted if they were that they would receive it.

Mr. SCOTT only regretted that when a similar motion was brought forward last session by the hon. member (Mr. Hodgson) there were so few hon. members present. As there was now a better attendance, and he was one of the trustees, he would explain the matter. The land in question, near Newcastle, was originally bought from the Government by him for some private individuals who desired to establish a proprietary school. In consequence of some of the purchase money not being paid up, they borrowed from the Bishop of Australia, the late Dr. Broughton, the sum of £500 which he held, belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Having lent the money, the Bishop had an interest in this piece of land, and to protect his interest he appointed Mr. Crossdale, whilst the other proprietors appointed him (Mr. Scott). Afterwards, when the diocese of Newcastle was established, all this land was transferred to the present Bishop Tyrrell, whilst the title deeds were kept in Sydney. The Bishop it appears was told, or understood, that he was the sole trustee, and seeing that the land was lying idle, he cut it up, and let it out on leases for twenty-one years. When the deeds were afterwards discovered in Sydney by Mr. James, he wrote to the trustees and wished them to rectify what had been done, but they found out that they had neither the power to let or sell the land, but simply to erect upon it a proprietary school. When the Bishop let this land it was the duty of the tenants themselves to have got their leases properly and duly prepared. Instead of that, he was sorry to say, they went in a body and employed a prisoner of the Crown at Newcastle to draw out their leases,—some lawyer he supposed, who had been sent there. (Laughter.) When the first railroad was established, the Company went under one clause of that Act, which was far too arbitrary, and quite unjust, and seized upon the whole of this land—some nineteen or twenty acres—as a terminus for the Newcastle railway. When this land was made over to the Government—the Government pursued the intentions of the first Company by taking the whole of the land, and used needless force and hurry in expelling the poor tenants. (Hear, hear.) As trustee he would simply say—Mr. Crossdale being in England—that all he should look for would be for the full and equitable value of the fee simple of the land, so that these unfortunate poor people should get some sort of compensation for the injuries they had received. As trustee he would give up his claim to any such compensation. (Hear, hear.) Some hon. members had said, Why do not these tenants prosecute the Bishop? He believed that the richer tenants took the land on lease simply as a speculation, and that these gentlemen consulted and took legal advice on the subject. It had been found that these people had no redress whatever as against the Bishop. He should vote that the resolutions be submitted for the consideration of the committee, because he would not refuse a reasonable compensation to the poorer sufferers. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HAY could not understand why the poorer tenants should be compensated in preference to the rich, and, dealing with a question of this sort, they ought to make no distinctions between the rich and the poor. Some of these rich tenants might have made great improvements. They must decide upon the injury done to the tenants, and in deciding must not be influenced as to whether the persons were poor or rich. How this extraordinary deed should have so long remained in abeyance in Sydney, while people were allowed to settle on the land without any title at all, he could not imagine. It was rather extraordinary that this should not have been referred to on granting these leases. The Government had done nothing in this matter, and if the Trustees had pressed for a grant of the whole block of land, it might have been granted. He thought that in its grants of land, the law with respect to the right of railways should be laid down strictly. They should in all cases be careful of the law, so that grants once made should not be interfered with, and that the grantee should be protected from all interference. One uniform system of railway grants should be acted upon, and if necessary, should receive Legislative sanction.

Mr. MURRAY thought it was rather ungracious to oppose the reception of this petition, which was only for enquiring into the circumstances of the case. It seemed to him somewhat inconsistent that the hon. member for Murray, who had just spoken, should oppose the principle on which the resolutions were based, and yet should consent to act on the committee. The hon. member for Canterbury, who had formerly represented Newcastle, was of the same opinion as the hon. member for Murray. Now he (Mr. Murray) thought, if the House could agree to any thing, it was to redress the evils of public bodies or individuals. They had reason to know that in many cases it was mere folly to go into the Supreme Courts, and, therefore, he could see no reason why the House should not appoint an enquiry, and give the facts full consideration, and thus give justice to all parties concerned.

Mr. HAY explained that although he had been requested to act on the committee by the hon. member for Newcastle (Mr. Hodgson), he by no means assented to the principle contained in the resolution.

Mr. DOUGLAS objected to the committee now asked for, because he thought it would place the Bishop of Newcastle in an unfair position, and that justice might not be done to all parties.

Mr. HODGSON, in reply, said he thought there was no subject into which inquiry was respectfully asked, whether from the high or low, rich or humble, that should be refused. All ought to be the same in that House. He did not think that the House should take a strictly legal view of this question, but an equitable view, and they would be able to decide by inquiry whether the leases in question were correctly drawn or not. There was this difficulty. The Government could not deal with this question until they got rid of those invalid leases. He should be happy, however, to fall in with the suggestion of the Honorable Secretary for Lands and Public Works, and add the words "the holders of invalid leases." He hoped the House would come to the conclusion that a select committee was necessary, and that honorable members would not oppose his motion.

Mr. MURRAY objected to the introduction of the words proposed to be added.

The SPEAKER said of course if one hon. member objected, the words could not be introduced.

The question was then put, and the motion was carried by a majority of 32 to 25.

	Ayes, 32.	
Mr. Cowper	Mr. Wilson	Hodgson
Robertson	Sayers	Mr. Flett
Weekes	Hieronymus	Pemell
Hargrave	Cummings	G. Lang
M'Arthur	Broughton	Macalister
Black	Cooper	Oakes
Byrnes	Jamison	Cribb
Rotton	Close	Rev. Dr. Lang
Hart	Dickson	Mr. Loder }
Lyons	Richardson	Scott }
Gray	Murray	Tellers.
	Noes, 27.	
Mr. Walsh	Mr. Morris	Mr. Forster
Darvall	Asher	Macphillamy
Mort	Laidlaw	Plunkett
Hay	Douglas	Campbell
Hamilton	Handcock	Wisdom
Watt	Russell	Nott }
Cape	Samuel	Clements }
Piddington	Jenkins	Tellers.
Parkes	Roberts	

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. DARVALL moved, "That the proposed increase of postage on newspapers transmitted to and from the United Kingdom is inexpedient, and at variance with the understanding upon which the mail service has been subsidised, and ought not to be imposed without the concurrence of the local Legislature. 2. That an address be presented to the Governor-General praying that his Excellency will be pleased to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the colonies." It would be in the recollection of hon. members that at the time the subsidy to which he had alluded was granted by the local Legislature, the transmission of newspapers to England and back was much more expensive than it was at present; the passage across the Isthmus at that time being on the backs of camels, instead of by the aid of a railway. Therefore whatever rate of postage was then levied, it might fairly be anticipated would be maintained during the continuance of the contract made at that time for the carriage of letters and newspapers. It was not then, and had not been for many years past, an object of the Government to make this branch of the public service self-supporting. It was considered that the advantages derived from regular communication with England, and the receipt and transfer of newspapers, would largely compensate for the expenses incurred. He had, therefore, in introducing his resolution, ventured to say that the proposed increase of postage was at variance with the understanding upon which the mail service had been subsidised. It was the intention, he apprehended, in granting that subsidy, that the rate of postage (at that time very low), being itself an inducement to grant that subsidy, should be maintained. It had not very long ago been determined upon by the Government that had preceded that now in office in England to increase the rate of postage on newspapers by adding a penny on all letters posted in England, and leaving it open to us to do the same with all newspapers posted here. It might appear to some that it would remain optional on the colony whether to make this additional charge or not. At the outside the gain to the revenue would not be more than £1000 a year on either side, whilst it would be looked upon as an enormous grievance, especially as the expenses of transit were less now than they were previously. The English Government had done this, and it had been left open to the colony to do the same if they liked; at least so it appeared at a first view. But the real state of the case was this, that if the colony failed to impose the additional penny, this sum would be collected on the other end of the line, and thus the amount would go to swell the Imperial revenue instead of into our own coffers. If the colony did not collect the penny, that would not do away with the increased charge, for it would be charged at home in the same way as the colony was directed to collect the additional penny upon newspapers received from England that had not been prepaid there. Under these circumstances it was seen that possibly opposition might arise, and, therefore, the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Postmaster-General were willing to consult the views of the colonists on the point, and were disposed to look at the increased rate as of very doubtful expediency, and were not inclined to enforce it until the colonies had expressed their views upon the subject. To this end, they had postponed the date of bringing this new arrangement into force until the 1st of January, 1860, by which date the colonies would have time to state their views upon the question. Now, he was quite sure that there was no desire on the part of any hon. member of that House to add any burden upon the correspondence of the country beyond that which it now bore; besides which this proposed increase would afford but a very small means of revenue, whilst it would prove to be a very heavy charge upon this branch of communication. The Government had very prudently expressed no opinion upon this matter, but had left the arrangement to be sanctioned or to be approved of by the Legislature. On this account he did not think the hon. Premier would oppose this resolution, although the hon. gentleman had done him the honour to express his disapprobation of some portion of them, by very significantly drawing his pen through the words "and at variance with the understanding upon which the mail service has been subsidised." Now, he had no desire to force on the House, the expression of any opinion that was not true, and if the House would say that they thought the proposed change was not at variance with that understanding, then he would submit to see the resolution carried in the bald and naked form it would assume if these words were omitted. But seeing that the Government themselves were backward, he thought that he was justified in using the language he had done in this resolution. It was evident that the Home Government admitted this understanding, by pursuing a course that had not been taken by their predecessors in office, in consulting the Colonial Legislatures. He thought he had now given sufficient reasons for adhering to the resolution in its original form, and as he could see no reason why any part of the House should oppose it, he should not dwell longer on the subject. He should leave the motion as it stood, trusting that the House would support it.

Mr. PIDDINGTON seconded the motion.

Mr. COWPER said he agreed with a great deal of what the hon. member had expressed, but he thought the resolution would be better with the omission he had suggested; particularly as he was desirous that it should be carried unanimously, as then he had no doubt but that it would have the weight it merited with the authorities at home. The House would have seen from the correspondence that had been laid upon the table of the House that there were certain grounds of opposition to the proposed increase. These together with a report from the Postmaster-General—rather favourable than otherwise to the proposed charge, had been brought under the notice of the Executive Council, which had decided that the question was one that it was then inadvisable to deal with, especially as it had latterly been the policy of the Legislature to diminish rather than to increase the charges upon the dissemination of information. Whether by the additional charge they would be really increasing the revenue, was also somewhat doubtful. He did not think it would be found to be so; for if the home country made this charge and the colony did the same, the amount of charge would prevent many persons from sending newspapers home. This circulation of colonial newspapers in England was exceedingly beneficial to the colony. What the colony desired was to attract the attention of folks at home, and induce them to come out and join their friends here, and the cheapest and fairest way of doing this and of circulating amongst them the benefits held out by this colony, was by means of newspapers, and thus this additional postage became matter for consideration with this House. The Governor of the neighbouring colony, Sir Henry Barkly, had already written a despatch upon the subject and the House would thus find the way paved for them. In considering this question, however, he had found one matter that had cut against the wording he had proposed for the resolution, and in favour of the wording of the hon. mover. By the last mail, the Government had received a circular letter, in which had occurred words which certainly surprised him when he read them, as they, to a certain extent bore out the wording that the hon. member contended for. In that circular the Duke of Newcastle almost admitted that there was an understanding with the colonies that the uniform sixpenny rate of postage should continue unaltered. If that were admitted, he did not see why the postage on letters should not be the same. Many persons, however, believed that no such understanding existed, and that so long as the Home Government dealt only with its own letters, the colony had no right to complain at any charge it might impose. It was on the ground that he (Mr. Cowper) was not aware that there was a distinct record, so that the Legislature could claim that understanding. It had, however, struck him that an expression of opinion from this Legislature to the effect that the increase made on this kind of postage was inexpedient, would answer every purpose, if transmitted to the Home Government; for he believed that such a communication would have its due weight upon the Imperial Government. He agreed with the purport of the motion; therefore he should offer to it no opposition.

Dr. LANG thought the House and the reading public were under great obligations to the hon. and learned member for the Hawkesbury for introducing this motion, for nothing had surprised him more than that the Home Government should impose an additional tax upon newspapers when the inhabitants of the mother country had been so strenuously exerting themselves to abolish the taxes upon knowledge altogether. As a matter of finance it was the worst policy imaginable. From his own experience in this colony he felt confident that the imposition of a tax of 2d. upon every newspaper to and from this country would have a tendency to reduce that kind of communication to one-fourth of the present amount. He could only regard the proposal on the part of the mother country as a retrograde one, and in bad policy as a financial measure. Even though it were shown that the cost of transmitting newspapers was greater than the revenue derived from it, it was equally the interest of the mother country and that of this colony to make up the deficiency in some other way than contracting this valuable mode of disseminating information. He should cordially support the motion of his hon. and learned friend.

Mr. MURRAY would be very sorry to appear to be influenced by any desire to impede the extension of knowledge of every kind, for he had a zeal in such an extension not at all inferior to that of any of the hon gentlemen who had preceded him in this discussion. But notwithstanding his regret that such an imputation should be cast upon him, he must say that this motion had not his cordial approval. He thought that on general grounds, they should always be ready to give quid pro quo. He did not at all see, why the readers of English newspapers should throw upon the non-reading public—if there were any—any portion of the expense of bringing these newspapers to this country. If they received a certain boon, they should be ready to pay for it; and if, on the grounds of usefulness, they were to have newspapers conveyed to them at a reduction from the actual cost, why not include with them books and other similar articles of utility? Letters were now charged six times as much as newspapers. They all knew the great expense incurred in this mode of communication with the mother country; and he was much surprised that this subject had not been taken up in another point of view than the present. The expense was enormous, as much as £20,000 a month, and why not newspapers help to pay for it. This colony had to pay for steam postal communication as much as £90,000 a year; and, for telegraphic communication, he expected they would be shortly called upon for other expenditure, and this in addition to the £50,000 or £40,000, which they had agreed to give towards the establishment of another line of communication via Panama. The whole subject evidently required revision. He believed that in this respect there was no desire to economise, or some mode of doing so might be devised. However, he saw no reason why the sender or receiver of a newspaper should not pay fully for its transmission as much as for a letter. Although he should not go so far as to divide the House upon the motion, he must confess that he could not concur in it.

Mr. HAY trusted the hon. Colonial Treasurer would inform the House how much expense was incurred in transmitting newspapers on the passage to and from this colony between Suez and Alexandria, as he understood that that expense had given rise to this proposed increase on the postage of newspapers. However that might be, there could be no reason why there should be imposed an additional tax upon newspapers for the purpose of endeavouring to meet the expense incurred in the great undertaking of steam postal communication with the mother country. In all probability any considerably increased imposition of taxation upon the transmission of newspapers to and from the colonies would to a great extent prevent that transmission; and it required little argument to show that the interchange of newspapers with the mother country had a tendency to benefit the colony in many respects. Information with respect to the state of the colonies enabled the relatives and friends of colonists in the United Kingdom to judge for themselves whether it would be advantageous or not to transfer their energies from the overburdened labour market of the mother country to this colony, as a better prospect for their exertions; and by this newspaper communication they had the best way of keeping up a good feeling between the colonists and the people of the mother country. As to the expense—when they had gone to the enormous expense of paying some £180,000 for postal steam communication, what could the postage of all the newspapers do towards paying the enormous sum. It was to keep up the communication that cost this large sum, and it was not the cost of carrying the papers. When they had steamers it mattered little whether they carried 10,000 or 20,000 newspapers at this increase of postage, and he thought it could be easily shown by an arithmetical calculation, that 20,000 newspapers sent home monthly, would not relieve the country much of this enormous expense. Suppose they sent 24,000 papers at one penny each, that would only be £100 per month, and that was not a very large sum, and even counting the number of papers altogether sent between the mother-country and the colony, it would show that the whole sum was but a drop in the bucket, as a relief of their postal expenditure. He believed the only material cost that was added by the transmission of newspapers, was the cost across Egypt. The postal subsidy was £180,000, of which these colonies paid £90,000, it therefore did seem in bad taste, in order to scrape together a few hundred pounds, to call on them to pay this additional postage. He could hardly understand how such a proposition was made, or so pertinaciously insisted on. It seemed scarcely creditable that such a stand should have been made on this question; but he believed it was the authorities of the Post Office that had induced the responsible Ministers to be so pertinacious. Under these circumstances he thought they should only be assisting the responsible Ministers at home to carry out what they were inclined to do, and gratifying the colonists by yielding to their request. He thought, therefore, they should unanimously agree with the resolutions proposed by the hon. member for Hawkesbury.

Mr. BLACK said he was happy to observe so unanimous an opinion in reference to the resolution brought forward by the hon. member for Hawkesbury. He looked on the dissemination of newspapers as advantageous to the cause of education. He, therefore, considered that if they were conveyed gratuitously, the money would be very well spent. The hon. member who preceded him had dwelt very properly on the importance of transmitting newspapers between the mother country and this colony, as a means of cementing the ties which bound us together. He had no doubt that newspapers and letters did lead to this result, and viewing it as an important means of diffusing education, which was looked upon with so much interest by the country, he had not the least doubt the House would come to a unanimous conclusion with regard to this motion.

Mr. FORSTER said he was anxious to guard himself in supporting the resolutions from being supposed to agree with the reasons that had been taken up by hon. members. He objected to what had been said by an hon. member, and he had no hesitation in stating his opinion that to say it was a tax on knowledge the placing additional postage on newspapers was a piece of cant. He was at a loss to see what difference there was in the dissemination of knowledge between a newspaper and a letter. He could not see any principle that should take these two out of the same category, and that newspapers should pay no postage. He could not see why a newspaper should not pay postage as well as a letter. Was it to be assumed if a squatter in the bush received a newspaper from Sydney that the knowledge derived from that paper was more important as free from the imposition of postage than the news communicated by a private letter was to the squatter or labouring man. It seemed the inference was the other way, and it would be found that news by private letters was of more importance to the person concerned and a few individuals, and was of a far more truthful character than that conveyed in newspapers. He might be told that newspapers went to a large number of persons, and letters only to a few; but that argument led to an inference contrary to what they assumed. Acknowledging the importance of the few who received letters, and the large number who received newspapers, that the large number who received newspapers would be better able to pay the postage than those who received the news in a narrower space, he should like to know what there was in the papers for hon members to assume that was the best mode of communication. So far as he knew of the papers, was, that if they were distinguished for any quality, it was for want of veracity. So far as he could judge of newspapers—and he made the statement unhesitatingly—that truth was not communicated by the papers, and it was only by comparing the two newspapers taking different sides of the question, and knocking them together as it were—looking at the extreme statements, and comparing these statements, that they could arrive at the truth. He challenged hon. members to deny the truth of what he was stating. He made no statement against the intentions or designs of gentlemen connected with newspapers. He did not wish it to be inferred that he charged any of those gentlemen with designedly communicating false reports of the proceedings in this Chamber, but had a right to state that, when they compared the reports with what occurred here that they did not communicate the truth of what occurred, and that the report of their proceedings did not convey to the public true intelligence. He made the same statement, so far as his evidence went, with regard to other matters, in which he himself was in any way connected. There was this little affair the other day, and which so much was made of, the Ministers resigning, and when his hon. friend (Mr. Murray) attempted to form a Ministry, he had no hesitation in saying that both the daily papers contained the grossest falsehoods with regard to these proceedings. He stated so far as his knowledge went. He denied he was acquainted with these transactions, and the grossest falsehoods had been stated of parties, and the true result was never made known to the public. He might be asked why he did not contradict the statement when it was made. He said that was not his business—it was between the person employed and his employer, a person would find he would have nothing else to do if he attempted to correct these things, and he therefore preferred to let these falsehoods go forth to the public for as much as they were worth, and if the public believed them he should not attempt to correct them in detail. He made this statement that, so far as he was acquainted with the Press, it did convey untrue information to their subscribers, therefore to say it conveyed knowledge was to adopt the

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1490058

cant of the day—a cant got up by those interested in this result. If justice was done to the communication of knowledge—if they were prepared to treat all documents that conveyed intelligence as entitled to be transmitted all over the world free of charge, he said carry that principle to letters as well, and books and other modes of communicating intelligence, whether true or false. But that could not be done, they knew the line must be drawn somewhere, and the line had been drawn by placing newspapers in a position superior to all documents communicating intelligence. It seemed to him that if this intelligence, of the value and merits of which they could not know anything, was to be taken as a reason for lowering the postage at the public expense, that it might be done by equalising the rates upon letters and papers, so as to let everything go free of a certain bulk; so that, by this means, they might make newspapers pay a portion of the expenses incurred in sending them about. But to talk about any grand principle being involved, and that the dissemination of knowledge would be prevented, he thought he had a right to enter his protest against it. At the same time, holding those views, he should not vote against these resolutions, because it seemed to him that the Home Government had interfered in a matter in which they ought not to have done. (Hear, hear.) They might take that ground very reasonably, and vote for the resolutions, and so show the Home Government that in cases of this kind in future they would do well to treat them with more consideration. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PARKES would not have spoken but for the speech delivered by the hon. member for Queanbeyan. He did not know whether that hon. gentleman formed his opinion of the value of newspapers from his own experience of them, but his (Mr. Parkes') experience was very different from that of that hon. gentleman. He did not think they were to judge of the value of newspapers to society, by anything they might say upon the subject of Ministerial crises. It was of very little importance to the world at large what the newspapers might say about the particular circumstances attending a change of Ministry. (Hear, hear.) And so in most of the matters of that kind, the public was very little interested. It was generally when party spirit ran high, and political feeling got the better of men's judgment, that in matters of this kind the newspapers misrepresented men and things, but such things did not permanently interfere with the interests of society—(hear, hear)—and the world jogged on just as well whether these things were misrepresented or not. The value of newspapers did not consist in what they said about these subjects, but in giving accurate and correct information of the natural resources of the country, of its progress in improvements, of the real character of its affairs, and of the government of the country. Their value consisted in giving this kind of information, and in making it accessible to the world at large, than in reporting correctly all the phases and conditions of a Ministerial crisis. (Hear, hear.) He did not require any authorities to show the value of newspapers, and of the English in particular. In this colony the papers followed very fairly and honourably in the track of the English newspapers. It was only yesterday that he was reading a book written by Dr. Croly, a most thorough Conservative, a man of the highest literary attainments, one who stood in the front rank of authors, and who had had an experience of three score years and ten, and he said that of all modern inventions, the newspaper as now conducted in England was the greatest and the most conducive to the safety of England. He said that in times of anarchy and insurrection, when thrones were falling in every direction, and the Powers of the Continent were driven from their capitals, the "heart of the nation, the public Press," assured the security of England. (Hear, hear.) He had read something similar in Alison, and a statement to the same purport had been made by Sir Robert Peel. He alluded to those authorities because, as Conservatives, their testimony to the value of the Press might be deemed more convincing and more valuable than that given by men of more liberal opinions. The newspapers, on account of their great cheapness, and the high talent employed upon them, and for their completeness of information, were valuable to the world at large. The modern newspaper for 4d. or 6d. gave information that could not be published in a book for less than 14s. For these reasons it was of value to society, and there could be no doubt but that the free transmission of this valuable means of information between the population of England and these colonies, if they wished really to preserve a mutual feeling of good will between them, would do more to effect that feeling than anything else. Should they impair that feeling for the sake of a small paltry economical saving, which could be of no importance to the fiscal affairs of the colony? Since they had established postal improvements without regard to expense, and were content to bear the burden, they would be acting most unwisely if they did not make the means of communication as free as possible. Holding those opinions, he should of course vote for the resolutions.

Mr. DARVALL said the hon. member for Queanbeyan had made a statement respecting the newspapers of the colony, which perhaps it was more their duty to contradict than his. He thought the Press of this colony was not fairly chargeable with being the disseminator of falsehood rather than of truth. (Hear, hear.) He believed the newspapers stood on a very advantageous footing compared with the Press of any of the colonies of Great Britain, not even excepting Victoria. The Press discharged its functions very well in New South Wales. In common with other public men he had been subjected to unfair remarks from the Press, and had felt himself greatly aggrieved, but upon the whole he was bound to say that the Press gave a very fair report of the political events going on around them, and the proceedings of that Assembly especially were reported in an impartial and highly creditable manner. As for the misrepresentations complained of in reporting Ministerial crises, they were caused by the mystery in which the personages concerned enshrouded themselves, whereby the Press was debarred from knowing all the circumstances of the case. They would lower the character of the country if they assented to the charge that the Press was unworthy of the country (hear hear), and was in the habit of disseminating falsehood. They would be chargeable with a gross dereliction of duty if they permitted such a Press to exist, and it would be discreditable to the people of the colony who supported such a Press. (Hear, hear.) He thought they could hardly say the Press was open to such a charge, or that the community would have supported it, if the charge were true. He drew a great distinction between the information conveyed in a letter and a newspaper. In the one case, only one person was benefited, whereas the information disseminated by the other was for the use of the whole community. (Hear, hear.) Unless they were prepared to make the system self-supporting they ought to leave the matter where it stood when the subsidy was granted by the colony. He hoped the proposed alteration would not be insisted on. He really thought this summary interference of the Government at home was ill-timed, for they had a right to infer that the state of things would continue, which induced them to vote the subsidy. They had entered into a contract, and he thought that no departure should be made from it.

Mr. FORSTER disclaimed any intention of stating that the newspapers conveyed untruthful statements by design. But the fact was, as he had stated it, and of course he could only appeal to his own experience in reference to the matter.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

GAOLS: CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. PLUNKETT said that in a motion he was about to make, he would purposely refrain from making any remarks, inasmuch as it could only lead to a repetition of the same debate which had taken place in that House a few nights ago. He had no understanding with the gentleman who had brought forward the motion which led to that debate at the time that he had placed this motion upon the paper. As he could not anticipate any opposition to this motion he would accordingly, without further observation, move,—"That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House all correspondence between the Benches of Magistrates, the Sheriff of the colony, and Government, previous to or after the issuing of the proclamation constituting a number of places as gaols, prisons, and houses of correction respecting the same; also a list of all appointments made by the Sheriff of gaolers and other officers having legal charge of such new gaols, specifying the time at which such appointments were made."

Mr. MURRAY seconded the motion.

The motion was then put and carried.

MUNICIPALITY OF SYDNEY—APPOINTMENT OF A SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. BROUGHTON asked leave to amend the resolution standing in his name relative to the appointment of a select committee to inquire into matters connected with the Municipal Council of the city of Sydney, by the addition of some words after the words "city of Sydney."

Mr. COWPER said, that, perhaps, the hon. member would not object to make a further amendment by the insertion of some words to shew what the matters were that the committee, if appointed, would have to enquire into. There were matters connected with the business of a corporation which it would not be for that House to enquire into.

Mr. BROUGHTON said, that it had been suggested to him to insert the words "into the working of" in place of the words "all matters connected with,"—now standing in the motion upon the Business Paper.

The SPEAKER did not like to take upon himself to interfere, but would wish to remind the hon. member that the House could not delegate its authority to a select committee unless the duties of such committee were distinctly indicated. The House always controlled each committee, and kept it to its own specific duties.

Mr. PARKES thought that the intention of the mover would be sufficiently indicated by the terms of the proposed motion.

The SPEAKER was of opinion that the working of a select committee should be more explicitly defined.

Mr. BROUGHTON having amended his motion, then moved that a select committee be appointed to enquire into the working of the Municipal Council of Sydney, and especially with reference to the Water rate and Sewerage rate; and also with reference to endowment. When the Municipal Act was called into operation in 1842, the city received an annual income of £5000 annually in rates, an income that had since increased from £5000 to as much as £40,000 annually. The population, too, had also, in the same time, increased from 25,000 to 80,000 persons, and that population so increased were now justly entitled to an increased ratio of expenditure, which, however, had not been obtained—a circumstance which he thought a fair subject for enquiry by the committee which he now sought to get appointed. Then, too, as regarded the water supply, it was known that £200,000 had been borrowed of the Government for this purpose; had b[illegible] the Water-works being still unfinished, almost double that sum would, in all probability, have to be expended before they were finished. The interest of this sum would have to be met by a direct tax, for the revenue derivable by the water rate did not at present amount to more than £11,000. The subject of water supply did not end there. It was never contemplated that the Government should resume the land granted to the Corporation for the construction of water works. But although this grant was intended to be made permanent, it was forgotten to be put into the Appropriation Act. And then there were judgments hanging over the heads of the Commissioners, with regard to this land. One of these actions obtained a verdict of £7500. The Corporation was also threatened with other actions of a similar nature. The sum of £300,000, which had been borrowed for the water rate, was thus increased to something like £400,000. This overwhelming amount of debt swallowed up the whole amount of the revenues of the city. But he would say that this was not the practice which had prevailed. For the supply of water to Parramatta, the House voted for the dam, and subsequently for its repairs. This was one of the questions for enquiry, but there was still another in relation to the sewerage of the city, under the Commissioners—the contract for the sewerage of Pitt-street alone, was £54,000. It eventually amounted to £119,000, or more than twice as much as the original estimate, and this debt was entailed upon the city. Again, a great deal of this sewerage and this supply of water was conveyed through Government land. Take for instance, Macquarie-street from the Circular Quay to Campbell-street, the eastern side of the city was almost wholly unrated, and would not pay one-tenth of the money expended on the sewerage. Another instance was in Elizabeth-street, where the same absence of any adequate rate for expenses incurred was to be observed. He should not trespass further on the time of the House, as this might not be the occasion to debate the motion on its details. He should, therefore, beg leave to amend the resolution he had put on the paper, and move, "That a select committee be appointed to enquire into all matters connected with the Municipal Council of the city of Sydney—with special reference to the water and sewerage, and to take into consideration what additional amount of endowment should be given to the city." The old members of the Council knew the value of these improvements—perhaps the young ones did not. He would move the resolutions as amended.

Mr. PLUNKETT seconded the resolution.

Mr. SCOTT did not rise to oppose the motion, but thought a better selection of members might be selected than one comprising so large a number of the members for Sydney, and he should therefore ask for a ballot.

Mr. JENKINS supported the motion for the ballot. They had had petition after petition placed on the table of the House, praying for relief from a debt which had been incurred by the formation of the city sewerage. He thought the House should pause before they took any steps in this matter, as it was the Sydney Corporation that had first asked to repudiate a debt created by the citizens of Sydney.

Mr. ROTTON rose to order. He thought the hon. member was going wide of the subject, and that his line of observation was calculated to open up a discussion which would be otherwise unnecessary.

Mr. JENKINS thought it important that he should state the matter fully, because it was one in which the country members generally were involved as guardians of the public purse. The hon. member then alluded to the abolition of the Corporation Act, and the appointment of City Commissioners, the passing of the City Sewerage and Water Supply Acts, and the subsequent appointment of the present city corporation. The corporation not only took up all the contracts of the City Commissioners, but also stated in their report that they were pleased with the manner in which the works had been performed. Instead of having had to pay eight or ten per cent for the £230,000 they had borrowed; by the Government becoming security, the corporation had been enabled to borrow at from 3½ to 5 per cent. Under these circumstances he did not consider that the citizens of Sydney had any right to repudiate a debt contracted entirely for their own benefit. He was aware that the question was an unpopular one, but he was not to be deterred by any considerations of that sort from endeavouring to see justice done to the whole community. At the last election one gentleman, at least, lost many supporters in consequence of the expression of his opinion upon this subject, in accordance with the views which were held by many hon. gentlemen who now represented country constituencies. He thought he had shown a reason why the committee should be of a mixed character. If it were composed entirely of city members its report would not have so much weight with the House as it would otherwise possess.

Mr. PARKES thought there would not be much difference of opinion as to the desirability of the appointment of some such committee as this. The Municipal Council had now been in existence a considerable time; its power was very large, the effect of its working could not help being influential upon the affairs of the community, and its public debts on account of the city were of great magnitude and of general importance. He happened to stand in a position to be able to say that the citizens of Sydney were not particularly desirous of repudiation, as had been alleged against them by the hon. gentleman who had just sat down. Whatever other hon. members did both on the hustings and at various public meetings, he (Mr. Parkes) distinctly told the citizens that he would be no party to throwing this debt upon the country. He believed he was the only candidate that had been returned who in distinct terms told the electors he would be no party to transferring the city debts to the country, and yet he was returned by a majority of 400 or 500 votes over the highest of the gentlemen who were not returned. He thought therefore, as far as the result of his own election had any significance, the citizens were not as unreasonable as the hon. gentleman supposed. He had nothing to say at present upon the general merits of the question, for he did not think it desirable now to argue the matter. He only rose for the purpose of stating that he thought it was only desirable but just, that in a committee of this kind there should be several members representing the metropolis. He had seen committees appointed, as in reference to the drainage of the Hunter, for instance, upon which the whole of the honorable members represented the constituents most directly interested. He thought it necessary for the protection of the citizens that a great number of the members for the city should be on the committee, say four of them at the least. At the same time it was desirable that some country members should also be on it. There were four city members on the committee as it now stood, and there was one of that number who had already told the hon. mover that he should not attend the meetings of the committee even if he were appointed to it, so that, practically, that hon. member might as well be off the committee, thereby leaving only four city members to attend. As for himself, he had no desire whatever to sit on this committee.

The motion was then put and carried.

The House then proceeded to the ballot, when the undermentioned hon. members were elected to serve upon the committee:—Mr. Broughton, Mr. Black, Mr. Rotton, Mr. Flood, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Dalley, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Forster.

CASE OF EDWARD LLOYD LEWIS.

Mr. FORSTER moved, "That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House: 1. A return of all proceedings in the case of Edward Lloyd Lewis, of the detective police of New South Wales, committed by the Court of Petty Sessions, Sydney, for perjury, upon October 7, 1858, to the time of discharge of the aforesaid Edward Lloyd Lewis, in consequence of the Crown declining to prosecute. 2. Copies of all correspondence between the Executive Government and any person or persons having reference to the case above specified. 3. A return showing the number of days that elapsed from the time of committal above specified, to the time of discharge of the aforesaid Edwarp Lloyd Lewis; also, the number of times at which the case was postponed, and the reasons, if any, for such postponements. 4. A return showing the amount and specifying particulars of all expenses incurred by the Crown by the proceedings in the aforesaid case, to the time of discharge of the aforesaid Edward Lloyd Lewis." The hon. member said this motion had arisen out of another of which he had given notice for a subsequent day. That motion being for an inquiry in select committee, these papers would be required mainly in order to expedite or assist in the investigation in committee. He must say that the case itself presented some remarkable features, which made it a matter of some public importance that these documents should be produced. Connected with the case to which he referred (that of the Messrs. Bucknell), out of which the case relative to Lewis had arisen, it not only appeared to him (*Mr. Forster*) that there had been some extraordinary proceedings in regard to the trial, but circumstances for which, at all events, the Government should account. The hon. the Attorney-General made a statement to the House the other day which to some extent excused the Government, supposing that the information given was correct. But he (Mr. Forster) had some inducement to believe it possible that the Attorney-General was not acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the case. He might state it as a rumour that this particular witness's (Lewis) absence from the trial was brought about by means which could not be justified if it was found that they had been resorted to. He merely stated this as a rumour, without laying an imputation upon any one. His object was to induce the House to order the production of these papers for the furtherance of an investigation which was awaited for by the public with considerable interest, and which would, he believed, disclose most important information.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL seconded the motion, the Government having no objection to the production of the papers.

LEASES OF CROWN LANDS.

Mr. ROBERTSON laid upon the table of the House certain papers referring to leases of Crown lands, being a return to an order of the House made on the motion of the hon. member for Queanbeyan.

PETITION.

Mr. PARKES moved that the petition of John Malley, late railway surveyor to the Government, presented by him on the 16th instant, be printed.

Motion put and agreed to.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.

Mr. JONES moved, "1. That the Wallsend Coal Company's Incorporation Bill be referred for the consideration and report of a select committee. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Black, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Close, Mr. Oakes, Mr. Lyons, and Mr. Wisdom."

The motion was put and agreed to.

ELECTION FOR NEW ENGLAND.

Mr. SCOTT moved, "That this House, having had under consideration the report brought up on the 16th instant, by the committee of elections and qualifications, in relation to the petition of certain electors of New England against the election and return of James Hart, Esq., as member for the electoral district of New England, resolves,—1. That the petition in this case not being subscribed by any person, either elector or candidate, as required by the Electoral Act of 1858, the Committee of Elections and Qualifications cannot deal with that petition on its merits. 2. That the resolution of the 13th instant, by which this House referred the said petition to that committee, be therefore now rescinded." It would appear by these resolutions, and the first one contained the whole matter upon which the Committee of Elections and Qualifications had decided that the petition could not be received by them—that it was of such an informal nature that it ought not, scarcely, to have been presented. In the 75th paragraph of the Electoral Act of 1858, it was stated there that every petition complaining of the election of any member, &c., should be subscribed by some person who voted, or who had a right to vote at that election. Now this petition had no signature attached at the foot of it, although there were many names on different pages which were simply attached to the original petition by a simple piece of tape. He should not address his observations to the legal members, who were conversant with the practice, but he thought some observations should be made to hon. members who were not, as to the informality of petitions having no signatures attached to them. And in so doing he should not occupy the attention of the House by any observations he might make himself, but would direct their serious attention to many cases that had occurred in the House of Commons, that aptly illustrated this point. In May's Practice of Parliament it was definitely pointed out that the petition should be written on parchment or paper, and not printed or lithographed, and that it could not be received unless at least one signature was written on the parchment on which the petition was written. With regard to election petitions, it was pointed out that every election petition must be subscribed by some person who had a right to vote. If not subscribed in this way then it could not be deemed an election petition. Numerous petitions, erroneously signed, had been presented to the House of Commons, and were invariably withdrawn, or refused to be taken into consideration. The hon. member then quoted from the Journals of the Debates of the House of Commons several cases in which petitions had been refused because the parchment on which the petition was written had no signature attached to it. He quoted from Hansard's Debates the case of Lord Cottenham, who presented a petition from the town of Oldham, which was ruled to be informal, because the prayer of the petition was written on one sheet and the signatures on the other. He also referred to Warren's Law of the Practice of Committees of Elections and Qualifications as bearing out this rule. Now, the committee having stated this much for the information of hon. members, could not do otherwise than reject this petition as informal, and they had been led to this decision, independent of the Electoral Act and practice of the House of Commons, by the fact that this practice was carried out in all legislative assemblies of America, as well as that no petition could be received unless subscribed by some person in the same sheet of paper on which the petition was written. The committee had requested him to bring this matter before the House as early as possible, because it would enable the petitioners to get back their deposit of £100, and also afford them time to present another petition. With these few observations he left the matter in the hands of the House.

Mr. CLOSE seconded the motion.

Mr. FORSTER did not disagree with the result arrived at by the committee, but he could not understand why the House was called on to rescind its vote.

Mr. JONES said if hon. members would turn to clauses 75 and 76 of the Electoral Act passed last session, they would find in clause 75 it was required when any petition complaining of an undue election, or of any return made, or of any special matter, was presented, that it should be subscribed by a person or persons entitled to vote at such election. In the following clause it was provided that in the case of any petition being sent it should be referred by the Assembly to a committee. But as this petition had not been subscribed, it was not competent for the Assembly to refer it to the committee (Hear, hear.) It became, therefore, necessary that the House should correct the informality which had taken place. It was right to do so, so that the hon. Speaker would not be left in any doubt as to the return of the petitioner's money, and also for the purpose of leaving the petitioners to take another course, if they thought proper.

Mr. PLUNKETT observed that if proper care had been taken, the House would have seen that it was not a petition at all. If it had come under the notice of the hon. the Speaker, he would have detected the error, but it had come upon the House by surprise, and had not been looked at. As the petition had been referred by the House to the committee, he thought it right that the order of the House should be rescinded.

The SPEAKER said that the petition had been sent to him, but that it was necessary that it should go to the Governor-General. The moment it was put into his hands he saw that it was worthless. But he should have laid it upon the table of the House, nevertheless, after drawing the attention of the House to it. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment was then put to the House and negatived, after which the resolutions were put and passed.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY'S RAILWAY BILL.

Mr. JONES moved,—"That the Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company's Railway Bill be referred for the consideration and report of a select committee. That such committee consist of Mr. Eliott, Mr. Flood, Mr. Nott, Mr. Rotton, Mr. Close, and Mr. Jenkins." He further asked leave to add the name of Mr. Robertson, as representing the Government.

Mr. ARNOLD seconded the motion.

Mr. FLOOD asked if it would not be as well if the bill were referred to the committee just appointed to consider the Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company's Incorporation Bill. It would be just as well to send it to that committee, because, before another fortnight in session, he apprehended there would be thirty or forty committees sitting. He hoped the hon. mover would consent, otherwise he (Mr. Flood) should have his name struck out of the committee.

Mr. JONES was surprised at the course of the hon. member who had consented to have his name placed on the committee. He thought it desirable to have two committees to consider the two bills.

Leave having been given to add the name of Mr. Robertson, the motion was then put and passed.

COMPILATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS.—RETURNS.

Mr. ROTTON moved the motion which stood in his name on the business paper as follows: "That there be laid upon the table of this House a return showing the cost to the Government,—1. Of the collection, compilation, and printing of the electoral rolls in each electoral district of the colony for the year 1859-60. 2. Of conducting the election in each electoral district during the last general election." To this motion, by the permission of the House, he would beg to add another clause for shewing the number of electors on the roll in each district, and the charge authorised by the Government to be payable for a copy of a roll. It was contemplated in the present session of Parliament to introduce certain amendments in the Electoral Act, and already an intention had been expressed of moving for a reduction of the expenses of elections. For both of these reasons the returns he now moved for would be found to be extremely useful. But his own principal reason for calling for these returns was with a view to a consideration of the information and assistance which they would afford in regard to the present unsatisfactory mode followed in the compilation of the electoral rolls, which was a subject of very general complaint. The parties to whom the compilation of these rolls was entrusted were appointed by the benches of magistrates, and were often persons unaquainted with the district, and with its inhabitants and their qualifications. He had even heard complaints very broadly made as to the corruption of some of those on whom the duties of compiling these rolls devolved. He thought a much less expensive and more satisfactory system might be very easily devised. He believed that most of the hon. members were familiar with the manner in which these rolls were got up, and were dissatisfied therewith as much as he was himself. He would be prepared to follow up this step by some further action later in the session, unless the Government took it out of his hands.

Mr. BLACK seconded the motion.

Mr. COWPER said that the Government were quite prepared to give the hon. mover for these returns all the information which he desired to have. The hon. member talked of the inefficient manner in which these electoral rolls were prepared, and no doubt they were, to a great extent, imperfect. But what could the Government do? It entrusted the care of these rolls to the magistrates, and if the magistrates would not take the trouble to see that they were properly prepared, he really must despair of getting them properly attended to. Then as to the insinuation as regarded corruption, it was well known that magistrates were but seldom candidates for election to membership in that House. The complaint as to the defects of these rolls was not a thing confined to one district, but common to many, and was heard almost everywhere. It was one which he thought could only be properly remedied by making every voter register himself, and this he had once ineffectually proposed. Nevertheless a larger number of electors were now properly enrolled than had ever been enrolled before; and until something better could be devised, it was a satisfaction to know that the system worked well. The Government were, however, fully prepared to co-operate with the hon. member in making the present system more perfect than it is at present.

Mr. ROTTON explained that the corruption he had spoken of had been imputed, not to magistrates, but to those appointed by them to compile these lists. He knew of a case in which there was an imputation of such a corruption in the district from which he came. It had been broadly insinuated that something of the kind had occurred as regarded the roll from which electors had voted at an election in which Mr. Suttor had been returned. In almost every district complaints as to the preparation of these rolls had been very freely expressed. The mode in which these rolls were prepared was both troublesome and unsatisfactory.

Mr. PARKES rose to order, conceiving that the hon. member ought not in his reply to make remarks which, if made at first, would have provoked discussion.

Mr. ROTTON contended that he was not out of order. He had already said about the supposed corruption all that he desired to say, and if he had been out of order should have been interrupted before. He should like to see the plan of the Chief Secretary put into operation, and the electors registering themselves. The returns, at all events, could do no harm, and would, he did not doubt, afford hon. members considerable information.

The SPEAKER was understood to concur with Mr. Parkes as to the point of order he had raised.

Mr. CUMMINGS desired to address the House relative to what had fallen from the hon. member for Hartley in reference to the imputed corruption which had been exercised in the preparation of the electoral roll alluded to, but was ruled out of order, inasmuch as he had been neither named or alluded to.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

MORETON BAY SUPREME COURT ACT.

Mr. MACALISTER to move, "That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House copies of all correspondence between his Honor, the Resident Judge at Moreton Bay, and the Law Officers of the Crown, regarding the working of the Moreton Bay Supreme Court Act." As these returns, with other matters, must shortly come under the discussion of the House, he should trouble it with no observations on the present occasion, but simply move for the returns.

Mr. PLUNKETT thought that the hon. member, before asking for these returns, should state what object he had in view. Amongst the older members of the House he believed that this was a recognised rule, and new members would do well to follow it.

Mr. COWPER said he knew of no such rule.

Mr. CAPE, in supporting the motion, said he thought the hon. mover acted very wisely in refraining from observations, which might have provoked unnecessary debate.

The motion was then put and carried.

The remainder of the business was postponed.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to ten.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

Mr. MONTEFIORE to ask the honorable member representing the Government, Whether the Government intend, during the present session, to make any change or improvement in the management of the State railways?

Mr. MONTEFIORE to ask the honorable member representing the Government,—Whether the contractors now at work upon the authorised lines of railway extension have or have not given notice to the Engineer-in-Chief that the plan of certain works devised by him will be unsafe for the use of the public if carried into execution?

Mr. MONTEFIORE to ask the honorable member representing the Government, Whether it is the intention of the Government to allow the Dry Dock at Cockatoo Island to become available for public use?

Mr. ISAACS to ask the honorable member representing the Government,—Whether the Government has received any communication from William Frederick Meymott, Esq., barrister-at-law, containing charges against H. Cary, Esq., Judge of the Cumberland and Coast District Court, of misconduct in his office; and, if so, whether the Government has taken any, and what, steps, in reference to such communication?

GENERAL BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. DOCKER to move,—That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed upon the table of this House a return of all sums expended upon the main Northern line of road during the years 1856, 1857, and 1858, distinguishing the various localities on which this expenditure has taken place; the amount expended on each locality; the nature of the work performed for such expenditure; and the manner in which the work was performed, whether by contract or otherwise.

Mr. ISAACS to move, That an Address be presented to the Governor General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to order to be laid upon the table of this House, all correspondence which has taken place between the Government and the Judge of the Cumberland and Coast District Court, and William Frederick Meymott, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, late Crown Prosecutor, relative to certain charges of misconduct on the part of the latter gentleman, and which resulted in his dismissal from his office.

Mr. JOHNSON to move, That an Address be presented to the Governor General, praying that his Excellency will cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a copy of the information against James Cassidy, *alias* George Holt, for the crime of abduction; and of the judge's notes of the trial, which took place before the District Court Judge of the Cumberland and Coast District, at Eden, on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. JOHNSON to move, That the Honorable Randolph John Want be added to the Standing Orders Committee.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON to move, That the name of the Honorable Robert M'Intosh Isaacs be added to the Library Committee.

Mr. WANT to move, That in future no private bill shall be read a first time in this House unless the same shall have been submitted to the Parliamentary Draftsman, whose duty it shall be to furnish a report thereon to this House.

GENERAL BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Examination of witnesses under Commissions Bill; second reading.

Medical Bill:—Resumption of the debate on the motion for second reading of this bill adjourned on motion of Mr. Johnson.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. COWPER to move for leave to bring in a bill to promote public education.

Mr. HARGRAVE to move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the District Courts Act.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Semi-Circular Quay Tramroad Bill; second reading.

OTHER BUSINESS—NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. CLARK IRVING to move,—That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, setting forth—1. That by reason of the great cost in conveying timber to the coast, or rivers, or roads, which is cut in those districts of the colony where the most valuable description of native woods are found, the imposition of the license fee for permission to cut timber falls heavily upon the sawyers.

Mr. JONES to move,—That the petition of certain teachers, presented by him on the 20th instant, be printed.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. PARKES to ask the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, When the abattoirs at Glebe Island are likely to be completed and in use, and what steps are intended to be taken for the erection of a bridge, or to afford other adequate means of communication from Pyrmont to Glebe Island, in connection with the said abattoirs?

Mr. PARKES to ask the Colonial Secretary, in reference to the vote come to by a majority of nine on the motion of Mr. Martin on Friday last, affirming that certain proclamations of the Governor-General of July 11, were not calculated to carry out the intention of the Legislature, and ought to be reconsidered—whether it is the intention of the Government to submit to this House any motion for rescinding such; and, if not so, what other steps are contemplated in the matter?

Mr. PIDDINGTON to ask The Secretary for Lands and Public Works,—When the address to his Excellency the Governor-General, agreed to December 2nd, 1857, praying for a "return of all the Crown Lands under lease or license beyond the Settled Districts," will be complied with?

Mr. WALSH to ask The Colonial Secretary,—Have the Government taken any steps for supplying the Leichhardt District with a necessary and its fair share of Immigration—and if they are aware that there is ample accommodation belonging to the Government at Rockhampton for the reception of such immigrants.

Mr. LODGE to ask The Secretary for Lands and Public Works,—Whether any tender has been accepted for the erection of a Bridge over the Peel River, at Tamworth; and if not, why not?

Mr. LODGE to ask the Secretary for Lands and Public Works,—Whether the Government contemplate making any additions to the Court House and Lock-up to be erected at Tamworth, to meet the requirements of the District Courts held there?

Mr. DOUGLAS to ask the Secretary for Lands and Public Works,—Whether he has at any time been recommended by the Government Resident at Moreton Bay to place a sum on the estimates for the construction of a bridge over Lockyer's Creek, on the road between Ipswich and Drayton?

Mr. HODGSON to ask the Colonial Treasurer,—Whether it is the intention of the Government to charge full pilotage dues upon all vessels entering this port owing to stress of weather, or in search of a pilot for a neighbouring port on the coast within the colony, but without any intention of breaking bulk? 2. Whether it has been brought under the notice of the Government that the ship Cornubia, bound for Newcastle, anchored in this harbour under the above circumstances on or about the 5th instant, and was charged with full pilotage dues—8d. per ton—although no pilotage assistance was offered to her upon entering the port, and not till after she had anchored?

Mr. HODGSON to ask the Secretary for Lands and Public Works,—Whether there is any intention on the part of the Government to take any action in the matter of the petition of Messrs. James and Alexander Brown, presented by him to this House on the 1st instant; if so, when and how?

Mr. HODGSON to ask the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, When it will be convenient for the Government to lay on the table of this House the following returns, moved for by Mr. Williamson on the 25th March last—1. A return showing what amount of public money has been expended on the present uncompleted continuation of the railway between the present terminus of Cleveland and that originally contemplated at Pyrmont; whether in the cost of work thereon, or in the acquisition of land for the continued line and intended terminus—and if the purchase money of any such land has been reduced in consideration of the estimated improvement in value to be conferred on adjacent property by the proposed works—specifying the amount of any such reduction. 2. Copies of any petitions or other applications to the Government, urging completion of the continued line to Pyrmont and terminus, and of any answers thereto.

ATMOTIC, OR ÆRIAL NAVIGATION.—Yesterday evening, the Hon. W. Bland, M.L.C., delivered an exceedingly interesting lecture at the School of Arts, on aerial navigation, before a very attentive auditory. Dr. Woolley occupied the chair. The learned gentleman set out by stating that this mode of travelling had long since appeared to him to be practicable, beyond a doubt, and, if so, calculated to confer numerous and highly important benefits on the human race. He then, in order to divest the subject of all ambiguity, briefly glanced at the risks which aerial travelling, if adopted, might be likely to inflict on society. Having disposed of these, he touched upon the peculiar dangers to which the atmotic vessel might be supposed to be liable, from the electric fluid in the atmosphere. Its rate of travelling, put speculatively, might be about fifty miles an hour; this, however, would depend in a great measure on the successive currents of which the atmosphere at all times consists. Having glanced at a variety of other details, the lecturer very minutely explained the mechanical powers of the aerial machine, and concluded by pointing out the immense advantages that would accrue to mankind, in the advancement of society, and the more rapid and universal spread of civilisation. At the conclusion of the lecture, which occupied about an hour in the delivery, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Bland by the meeting. Dr. Woolley having announced that the next lecture would be delivered by Sir Charles Nicholson, the meeting separated.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The City Coroner held an inquest at the Warwick Castle Inn, Balmain Road, yesterday, on the body of a man named Anthony Steel, aged eighty-one years. The deceased resided with his family at White's Bay, near Balmain. He was a feeble old man, and had long been suffering from disease of the heart accompanied with a troublesome cough. He was sufficiently strong, however, to get about and do light jobs of work on his own place. At about noon on Monday he took an axe and went a short distance into the bush, at the back of his house, for the purpose of cutting firewood. About an hour afterwards he was called to dinner; but he did not answer the calls nor could he be found. After repeated searches he was discovered at six o'clock in the evening, by one of his daughters, lying on his back, quite dead, at a distance of some twenty yards from the house. One hand was resting on his chest, the other was lying by his side. Blood was also observed on the backs of both his hands, but that had nothing to do with his death. Verdict, natural causes.

CONSUL.—In pursuance of instructions from her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Robert Phillips is to be recognised provisionally as Belgian Consul at Sydney.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.—A meeting of the directors of the Sydney Infirmary was held last Monday, for the purpose of receiving a communication from the Senate of the University, requesting the co-operation in the establishment of a medical school. Four gentlemen—Dr. Moriarty, Mr. Moutry, Mr. Nathan, and Dr. M'Farlane—were nominated to confer with the Senate of the University on the subject.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Tasmania (s.), 400 tons, Captain Clinch, from Hobart Town 16th, and Twofold Bay 19th instant. Passengers—Captain S. Lindsay, Miss Marshall, Captain M'Grath, Mr. Bedford, Mr. Douglas, and 13 in the steerage. Willis, Merry, and Co., agents.

Abyssinian, ship, 1070 tons, Captain Thomas, from Plymouth 22nd June. Passengers—Mrs. Thomas and child, 406 Government immigrants. Dr. Arthur, surgeon-superintendent. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

Tyre, brig, 276 tons, Captain Mackellan, from Liverpool 14th May. Thacker and Co., agents.

Damascus, ship, 964 tons, Captain Alexander, from the Downs 27th June. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. and Miss Broadie, Messrs. Atkinson, Brown, Holdsworth, Walker, Montefiore, Graham, and Co., agents.

New Moon (s.), 70 tons, Captain Nias, from Macleay River 14th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Hilder, Mrs. Farrier, and 1 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

William IV. (s.), 153 tons, Captain Franens, from Clyde River 19th instant. Passengers—3 in the steerage. Edye Manning, agent.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 20.

City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne.
Amherst, for Anatam.
Missionary, for Melbourne.
Golden Spring, for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Telegraph, for Callao; Solon, for Guam; Elizabeth Ann, for South Sea Islands; Bostonian, for Hongkong; Yarra Yarra (s.), for Queensland; Fenella (s.), for Clarence River.

CLEARANCES.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Bostonian, ship, 1018 tons, Captain Barnham, for Hongkong, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Barnham, and 2 children.

City of Sydney (s.), 700 tons, Captain Moodie, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. G. Young, Mr. G. M. Larnach, Mr. G. Hood, Mrs. Dale, Mr. M. King, Mr. M. C. Stephen, Mr. Cole, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Phillips, Mr. C. Obee, Mr. H. M. Joseph, Mrs. Hendrey, and 15 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Policeman, from Manning River, with 2600 bushels maize, 2 tons leaf tobacco; Illawarra (s.), from Wollongong, with 67 kegs butter, 30 bags maize, 3 cases eggs, 17 pigs, 3 calves; Nora Creina (s.) from Shoalhaven, with 43 bags maize, 10 kegs butter, 6 cases eggs, 1 coop fowls; Flying Squirrel, from Brisbane Water, with 800 baskets shells; Clarendon, and William and Mary, from Newcastle, with 218 tons coal, 30 tons flour; Victory, and Traveller, from the Hawkesbury, with 1250 bushels maize, 22 bushels oats, 4 bags lemons, 6 coops fowls, 19 boxes eggs, 1200 dozen oranges; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 15 trusses hay, 26 bags maize, 20 bags flour, 7 bullocks, 8 horses, 2 coops poultry, 4 cases eggs, 24 quarters beef.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Caroline, and Unity, for Morpeth; Mary, for Manning River; Woodpecker, and Jeannie Deans, for Moruya River; Contest, for the Hawkesbury; Mary Jane, and Eve for Shoalhaven; Orient, for Broulee; Black Diamond, for Richmond River.

IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Tasmania (s.), from Hobart Town: 330 ozs. gold, Commercial Bank; 64 bags onions, Speer and Co.; 17 cases apples, 123 bags onions, J. M'Kanney; 162 bags potatoes, H. Ferris; 13 packages leather, Buyers and Learmonth; 422 packages tea, Buchanan and Co.; 154,000 shingles, 50,000 feet timber, Order.

Abyssinian, from London: 578 rails, 1040 fishing pieces, 8234 railway chairs, 80 packages, Railway Commissioners; 114 cases slates, A. F. Croom, 50 hogsheads beer, L. and S. Spyer and Co.; 4 packages, R. Dawson; 100 cases beer, Allen, Street, and Norton; 8 packages, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 41 crates earthenware, 5 packages, Mason Brothers; 200 cases beer, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 140 packages, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 1 cask creerar, 1 package, Thompson and Co.; 25 hogsheads rum, 300 bags salt, 20 hogsheads stout, 500 cases, 51 casks soda, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 package, E. Manchester.

Tyre, from Liverpool: 20 tons 800 bags salt, 26 hogsheads rum, 100 cases geneva, 50 hogsheads ale, Thacker and Co.; 626 pipes, W. W. Buckland; 8 casks hardware, J. Donovan and Co.; 41 hogsheads beer, 15 packages, Aspinwall, Sutherland, and Co.; 5 packages wire, Herdere and Co.; 30 packages, How, Walker, and Co.; 2 bales, H. C. Brooks; 3 packages, Leverier, Curcier, and Co.; 200 bags salt, Garland and Co.; 500 sacks salt, D. Cooper and Co.; 21 casks hardware, 27 packages, J. Walker; 34 packages, G. Wilkie; 1 package, E. Muckilthwait; 1 package, Allen and Wigley; 10 casks paint, 10 casks copperas, 26 casks hardware, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 83 bundles wire, 20 cases hams, 2 casks, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 1 package, E. Palmer; 2 cases, T. P. Orange; 4 packages, J. D. Jones; 4 packages, W. Acheson; 30 casks soda, 14 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 120 cart bushes, 9 pair bellows, 30 bundles buckets, 4 casks hardware, W. G. Ainsworth; 30 frames felt, 240 cases oil stores, Order.

Damascus, from London: 69 bales paper, J. Fairfax and Sons; 3 packages, H. Schliskey; 1 package, G. F. Angas; 1 package, J. Bridgeland; 3 packages, W. Hessel; 1 package, Perry, Brothers; 12 cases eau de Cologne, 6 packages, Hobson and Whiting; 103 packages, A. Black; 3 packages, Flavelle, Brothers, and Co.; 13 quarter-casks, Donaldson, Lambert, and Co.; 1 package, A. Brown; 1 package, S. H. Lewis; 6 packages, Scales, Brothers, and Co.; 5 packages, C. Moore and Co.; 3 cases Mark Spence; 1 package, A. Dreutler and Co.; 1 package, Kirchner and Co.; 3 packages, W. Long; 5 packages, L. Moss; 1 package, Bank New South Wales; 1 package, Johnson and Co.; 92 packages, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 4 packages, H. R. Hurford and Co.; 12 packages, Allen, Street, and Norton; 11 packages, Sir William Denison; 8 packages, A. Cnecke; 28 packages, How, Walker, and Co.; 78 packages, E. and W. Paul; 1 package, Wagner and Fell; 10 packages, Gregory and Co.; 8 packages, E. Vickery; 1 package, W. G. Sprigg and Co.; 8 cases, Hardy, Brothers; 8 rams, G. P. Bowman; 100 hogsheads beer, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 206 casks cement, W. Patten; 1 case, Walker and Co.; 557 rails, 8280 chairs, 156 casks, Railway Commissioners; 55 bundles buckets, J. B. Rundle; 3 packages, Foss, Son, and Co.; 50 hogsheads 16 packages, Macintosh, Hirst, and Co.; 3 packages, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 100 kegs, J. Macintosh; 2 packages, S. Alexander; 1 package, J. M. Leigh; 16 packages, F. Perks; 25 hogsheads rum, 509 bags salt, 14 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 220 bags salt, B. Lee; 30 trunks, 68 packages fruit, 30 packages bacon, 30 packages herrings, J. R. Rundle; 46 trunks, J. Richardson; 3 bottles quicksilver, 28 packages, J. and E. Rowe; 64 packages, L. and S. Spyer and Co.; 2 packages, Robinson and Co.; 1 package, G. Pinnock; 72 packages, E. Westbrook; 1 package, F. D. Frost; 142 packages, Brierley, Dean, and Co.; 8 packages, J. and L. Thompson; 3 anvils, 27 packages, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 3 packages, Weight and Johnson; 1 package, E. J. Scrivener; 1 package, E. Deeper; 3 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 73 packages, S. Vinden and Co.; 87 packages fruit, 500 boxes candles, 209 packages, Brown and Co.; 124 packages, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 2 packages, A. A. Marshall; 1 package, R. B. Dickson; 3 packages, J. D. Jones; 152 packages, Saddington and Son; 80 hogsheads beer, 80 packages, D. Cooper and Co.; 45 hogsheads, I. Levy; 35 hogsheads, G. Moss; 8 packages, C. S. Haigh; 100 casks bottled beer, 42 casks sugar, 5 hogsheads wine, 25 hogsheads, 85 cases, 100 drums, Tucker and Co.; 7 packages, T. S. Mort and Co.; 40 packages, A. E. and A. Levy; 8 packages, Hall and Alderson; 22 packages, J. and S. Thompson; 11 packages, Dawson and Thompson; 40 packages, C. Newton, Brothers; 1 package, J. A. Buttrey; 74 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 115 packages, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 643 packages, Buchanan and Co.; 58 packages, Farmer, Williams, and Giles; 105 packages, Faveno and Gwyn; 22 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 76 packages, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 101 casks nails, 1401 bars 22 sheets iron, 14 casks, 51 packages, Dickson and Co.; 174 packages, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 236 packages, D. Cohen and Co.; 23 packages, Ray, Glaister, and Co.; 1 package, E. Webb; 67 packages, Mitchell and Co.; 299 bundles 12 bars iron, 27 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 2 cases acids, 40 carboys, 25 packages corks, 311 packages, E. Youngman and Co.; 62 packages, Keep and Parsons; 3 packages, Faux and Beard; 9 packages, J. Keep; 56 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 56 packages, W. Acheson and Co.; 30 trunks, J. Vickery; 4 packages, M. A. Worms and Co.; 20 cases, R. Robey; 9 packages, J. Chisholm; 23 packages, J. Drynan and Co.; 29 packages, W. Busfield and Co.; 1 package, Wyatt, Brothers; 94 packages, Harrison and Attwood; 100 hogsheads, 1 bin malt, 100 hogsheads beer, 395 packages, Order.

EXPORTS—SEPTEMBER 20.

City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne: 13 packages furniture, A. Eskford; 75 barrels flour, J. Mort and Co.; 130 bags flour, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 22 casks fruit, J. Beck; 23 casks 1 case fruit, J. Spurway; 2 millstones, Teakle; 12 packages machinery, P. N. Russell; 4 cases fruit, T. C. Farnell; 20 cases cigars, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 1 cask oranges, J. Dalley; 40 casks 5 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 17 packages furniture, Mrs. Hendry; 3 hogsheads eggs, J. Head; 22 casks 7 cases fruit, J. Johnston; 150 bags flour, Walker and Son; 2 cases pines, 1 cask bananas, H. Woodward; 60 casks fruit, P. Cullen; 1 case sundries, Byrnes; 15 casks 31 cases fruit, Knight, Brothers; 33 bags maize, 3 cases eggs, 1 bale grass, C. Bond; 31 cases 1 cask fruit, J. Sweetman; 88 cases fruit, R. Hardy; 12 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 1 chest 1 package tubs and sundries, Conners; 1 bag oysters, Thompson.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Bostonian, and Golden State this day, at noon, if not under way.

FOR CALLAO.—By the Telegraph, this day, at noon, if not under way.

FOR PORT COOPER.—By the Louis and Miriam, this day, at noon.

FOR CALLAO.—By the Woolloomooloo, this day, at noon.

FOR QUEENSLAND.—By the Yarra Yarra (s.), this day, at 5·30 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Fenella (s.), this day, at 5.30 p.m.

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Duncan Hoyle (s.), this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR PORT CURTIS AND ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Eagle (s.), on Thursday, at 5.30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered outwards: September 20: Burnett, brig, 161 tons, Captain Paton, for Melbourne; Yarrow, brig, 238 tons, Captain M'Donald, for Adelaide.

The Tasmania (s.), left Hobart Town on the 16th ultimo, but was compelled to lay in Adventure Bay until the next day, owing to a heavy gale. She touched at Twofold Bay, and reports the City of Newcastle (s.) laying there, 120 days out from Glasgow. She was painting and coaling.

The Tyre sailed from Liverpool on 14th May, and has had light variable winds the principal part of her passage. On 4th July, one of the seamen named J. Alnsley, fell from the fore-royal yard, and was unfortunately drowned. No vessels have been sighted.

The Damascus has made the passage from the Downs in eighty-four days, bringing a large and valuable cargo. No vessels have been spoken, nor are there any casualties to report.

The New Moon (s.), from Macleay River, was in Port Stephens three days through stress of weather. She reports the Annie, from Howe's Island. The Storm King, Martha, and Policeman, lying windbound in Port Stephens. The New Moon (s.), brings up 341 bags maize, 3 casks tallow, 3 cases eggs, and sundries.

The Abyssinian, from Plymouth, has made a good passage of eighty-nine days, bringing 406 immigrants, classified as follows: 50 married couples, 163 single men, 126 single women, and 65 children. There have been 4 births and 2 deaths, and one an adult. The vessel is in excellent order, and the passengers in good health. On the 14th instant, during a heavy gale, in latitude 44·30 S., longitude 134 E., a seaman named R. Howden fell overboard while stowing the jib, and was drowned.

The steamship City of Sydney left yesterday afternoon for Melbourne. An excellent opportunity was thus offered for testing her speed. The measured mile, with the new three-bladed screw, fitted in Melbourne, the distance against a strong N.E. wind, was done in 5 minutes 30 seconds, the engines making only the ordinary revolutions.

BELLAMBI.—The steamer Loestoft called in at Bellambi for coals on Thursday evening last, on her way to Newcastle. When she put in at Bellambi she had only 2 cwt. on board. She came alongside the jetty, took in 30 tons of coal, and after a detention of about half-an-hour, proceeded on her voyage. She is intended for a tow boat in Newcastle harbour. The Helen, cutter, which went on shore during the late gale, it is expected will be floated again in a day or two.—*Illawarra Mercury.*

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

September 19.—Pirate (s.), from Otago; Telegraph (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

September 19.—Wonga Wonga (s.), for Sydney.

September 20.—*Carrymore*, for Newcastle; Vater Smidt, Lucknow, for Guam; Cluthe, for Calcutta; Forganhall, for Bombay.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

September 20.—9 a.m.—Queenscliffe, N.N.E., very fine.
Albury, N.E., fine.
Yass, S.W., clear.
Goulburn, N.E., light fine.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

September 19.—New Moon, steamer, from the Macleay.
September 19.—Venture, brig, 130 tons, Brown, from Sydney.
September 19.—Concord, barque, 376 tons, Park, from Launceston.
September 19.—Highland Lassie, brig, 179 tons, M'Kellar, from Melbourne.
September 19.—Prince Albert, brig, 98 tons, Archer, from Melbourne.
September 19.—Douglas, schooner, 160 tons, Mearns, from Melbourne via Sydney.
September 20.—Sampson, steamer, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

September 19.—New Moon, steamer, for Sydney.
September 19.—Bright Planet, barque, Hogarth, for Geelong with 256 tons of coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 15.—Jessie, Ranger.

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVAL.

September 15.—Alarm, from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

September 15.—Excelsior, for Sydney.

OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY. — Latitude 33·51·41.1" S., longitude 10h. 4m. 50.50s.

The TIME BALL drops at 1h. 0m. 0s. Sydney mean time; or 14h. 55m. 0.5s. Greenwich meantime.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Sep. 20.	8·30 a.m. Noon. 5 p.m.	W.N.W. E. by N. N.E.	Moderate and hazy. Ditto, clear. Ditto ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

September		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	HIGH WATER Morn.	HIGH WATER After.
21	WEDNESDAY	5 54	5 51	2 47	3 [illegible]

MOON.—New, 27th instant, 12h. 12·8m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1859.

THE Legislative Assembly met yesterday, at twenty-five minutes after three o'clock.

Mr. LAIDLAW was introduced by Mr. FLOOD and Mr. MACLEAY, and took the oath and his seat for Yass Plains.

Mr. DICKSON was introduced by Mr. WEEKES and Mr. SCOTT, and took the oath and his seat for East Maitland.

Mr. JONES presented a petition from the National and Denomination school teachers.

Mr. COWPER laid on the table various public papers.

In reply to a question from Mr. HART, the COLONIAL SECRETARY said that, on receipt of a letter from Armidale Magistrates of January 19, tendering their resignation, it was marked by him to the effect that their resignation ought to be accepted. The Government had not considered the subject of issuing a new commission.

In reply to Mr. ROTTON, it was stated by Mr. ROBERTSON that the Government intended, without delay, to repair the Denison Bridge at Bathurst.

In reply to Mr. JONES, the COLONIAL SECRETARY stated that the subject of telegraphic communication between the colonies and Europe had been referred to Captain Martindale for his report thereon. His report had only been sent in that morning, and the Government would come to a decision in the matter as early as possible.

In reply to Mr. ROTTON, the COLONIAL SECRETARY said the Government had not yet decided in which House of Parliament the bill for remodelling the Upper House should be introduced. In any case, he thought the bill could not come into operation during the present session.

In reply to Mr. MURRAY, it was stated by Mr. ROBERTSON that as soon as an officer could be spared for the duty, a bridge over the creek in the town of Bungonia would be constructed.

Mr. HAY inquired whether the Chief Justice had not applied for leave of absence on account of ill health, and whether the Government would bring the subject before the legislature.

Mr. COWPER replied that the present Government discouraged applications for leave of absence as a rule, and did not see their way to submit the matter to the House.

In reply to another question from Mr. HAY, Mr. COWPER stated that the Criminal Crown Prosecutor had been requested to send in his claim for compensation for loss of office, which would be submitted to the legislature.

In further reply to Mr. HAY, it was stated by Mr. ROBERTSON that the Government intended to introduce a bill for regulating the construction of the Billabong dams.

Mr. FORSTER asked the Colonial Secretary whether the Government intended to abolish or incorporate with any other office the office of Chief Commissioner of Railways?

Mr. COWPER said that the subject had been under the consideration of the Government, and their intentions would be fully disclosed when the estimates were brought forward.

Mr. FORSTER desired to know whether the hon. gentlemen declined to answer his question.

Mr. COWPER said it was premature, and he declined to say anything further.

Mr. FORSTER moved that Mr. Cowper's words be taken down.

The SPEAKER thought as the words were in no way disorderly, it was hardly proper to take them down.

Mr. DARVALL thought it unreasonable to expect a satisfactory answer from the Government, and hoped the motion would be withdrawn.

Mr. FORSTER merely wanted the Colonial Secretary's words taken down as a matter of record.

Mr. ROBERTSON observed that the Estimates would detail the whole matter; great changes were intended which would be fully before the House in a day or two.

The matter then dropped.

Dr. LANG obtained leave to introduce a bill to limit the duration of every Legislative Assembly to three years.

Mr. HODGSON moved for a committee to inquire into the claims of David Morris and others, for compensation for lands and tenements taken for the Northern Railway.

Dr. LANG seconded the motion, and thought the case was one of great hardship.

Mr. ROBERTSON thought the motion ought to be amended by inserting the words "holders of invalid leases," which the persons really were.

Mr. DARVALL hoped the House would not grant the committee unless they were prepared to admit the principle that parties might apply to the Legislature for a remedy which was afforded by law.

Mr. ROBERTS and Mr. PLUNKETT both objected to the motion.

Mr. COWPER instanced the case of Peter Rawlings where compensation had been awarded in a similar case by the Legislature.

Mr. DARVALL said Rawlings had exhausted his legal remedies before he appealed to the Legislature.

Mr. FLOOD thought Rawlings' case not a case in point. It was Rawlings' freehold which was taken from him, not an imperfect lease.

Mr. CRIBB supported the motion.

Mr. SCOTT explained the circumstances under which this case arose. The parties had taken legal advice and found they had no redress.

Mr. HAY objected to the motion.

Mr. MURRAY was in favour of it.

Mr. DOUGLAS objected.

Mr. HODGSON replied: and the House divided, with 32 ayes, and 25 noes.

Dr. LANG brought up his bill for limiting duration of the Assembly, which was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time that day week.

Mr. DARVALL moved resolutions against postage on newspapers to and from England.

Dr. LANG, Mr. HAY, Mr. BLACK, and Mr. PARKES supported, and Mr. MURRAY and Mr. FORSTER opposed the motion.

Mr. DARVALL replied, and the motion was passed.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1490059

Mr. PLUNKETT moved for correspondence respecting the constituting certain watchhouses to be prisons and houses of correction, which was agreed to.

Mr. BROUGHTON moved for a committee to inquire into the working of the Municipal Council of Sydney.

After a few words from Dr. JENKINS and Mr. PARKES, the motion was agreed to, and the committee appointed by ballot.

Mr. FORSTER moved for correspondence relating to Mr. Edward Lloyd Lewis, which was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. PARKES, the petition of John Malley was ordered to be printed.

On motions of Mr. JONES, the Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company's Bills were referred to select committees.

On the motion of Mr. SCOTT, the resolution of the 13th instant, referring the petition against the return of James Hart, Esq., to a committee of electors was ordered to be rescinded.

On the motion of Mr. ROTTON, returns were ordered of the cost of making out the Electoral Rolls for the years 1859-60.

Mr. MACALISTER moved for correspondence relating to the working of the Moreton Bay Supreme Court Act.

The other business on the paper was postponed.

The House adjourned at half-past nine o'clock till three o'clock this afternoon.

WE understand that the British Government, after having almost resolved to annex the Fegee Islands to the British empire, is pausing for further enquiry or reflection. It is desirable that the commercial interests of this and the neighbouring colonies should support a measure which is so strongly recommended by almost every consideration.

It appears that the sovereignty of these islands has been offered to the British Crown by THAKOMBAU, the king. Some considerable time ago the American Consul was celebrating the 4th July. This was attended with the usual demonstrations. Whether by accident, or whether maliciously, the house of the British Consul was burned-down, and with it a collection of curiosities intended for an American Museum. Whether justly or not, for this point is greatly contested, the Consul imputed his loss to the Feegeeans. An American man-of-war was dispatched to the place, and upon the representations of the American Consul, without regard to the protestations of the natives, a fine was imposed of five thousand dollars.

This, upon various pretexts, just or unjust we do not profess to say, has been increased in all to some nine thousand dollars. The proposition of the King is, that the British Government should discharge this claim, accept the sovereignty, appoint him and others as subordinate chiefs, and thus constitute the group a dependency of the British Crown.

There is a great reluctance in England to enlarge the British dominions. All these places, of course, require defence and protection, and with a people not highly civilized, it is very likely the British authority would be involved in questions compromising our relations with foreign states. It appears that the father of the present king conquered a considerable portion of the surrounding chiefs and territory, and that he added still further to his dominions—that, in short, out of two hundred thousand persons, two-thirds acknowledge his sovereignty, and that these occupy territory in equal proportions. There are hostile chiefs, but they occupy spots where they are hemmed round by chiefs who have recognised the authority of the king. Their subjection, therefore, would be comparatively easy. Such are the representations which have reached the Home Government.

These islands, like others, have been visited for the last thirty or forty years by white men—of course, many of them of extremely loose character. It is their practice, in settling upon the islands, or in any prolonged visit, to purchase women, whom they call their wives, and who are held in a species of slavery. Some years ago the present king became a convert to Christianity, and we understand that his conduct is exceedingly exemplary. Formerly a cannibal, and involved in all the habits of an idolator, he nevertheless possessed great energy of character, and, being now under the influence of Christianity, he acts out more fully its precepts than is customary among civilised people. A war between profligate whites and reformed natives, which we have seen in other islands, has therefore been declared, and among the most resolute enemies of the present King are white men whose abandoned lives are shamed by his decorum and justice. There is also another thing which always follows the introduction of Christian influence. The impositions upon the natives are less facile. They have become better acquainted with the value of the services they render, or the commodities they exchange; and thus, of course, in proportion as their condition is improved, the profits of those who impose upon them are diminished.

The strongest reason for the acceptance of the sovereignty of these islands is their adaptation to the growth of cotton. It appears that the cotton-tree flourishes in that colony in a remarkable degree—that its produce is perpetual—that all the year round a crop is gathered—better in some parts of the year than in others, but still always affording employment. This cotton is exactly adapted for the manufactories at Manchester, and thus a considerable English interest and movement has been excited in favour of the annexation. It is supposed that, by the labour of the natives—if it could be sufficiently stimulated,—a quantity of cotton equal to that imported from America could be procured, and it is found that an acre of land will produce two-thirds more cotton, while the labour required is one-third less.

The difficulty which has been felt in accepting the colony is based, we understand, upon the uncertainty of native labour. The question arises, would they be induced to work for the reward offered to them? It is folly to expect that a people emerging from a savage state will estimate the advantages of regular and diligent application. This must be stimulated by the benefits which they receive, and, of course, to estimate those benefits must be a work of time. It is through this process that even the most civilised nations have acquired their present habits of toil. In our own country, now the hive of industry in a thousand forms, there was once a listless and unproductive population.

The present moral state of the island is certainly encouraging. Within a few years 60,000 persons have attached themselves to the nominal list of the Wesleyan Missions. It is supposed that there are 100,000 men who have renounced heathenism in its grosser forms, but who have not yet confessed themselves Christians. There are, however, in various parts of the island some 40,000 men who are yet cannibals. But the rapidity with which Christianity has diffused itself warrants the expectation that the 40,000 men will follow the 160,000 in at least renouncing the grosser forms of heathenism. The people are particularly distinguished for their energy and intelligence. Rough and unattractive in their aspect, they nevertheless are capable of estimating the advantages of civilization and of recognising force directed by justice.

We need hardly say that the establishment of a great cotton-growing colony would open to this country a new field for commercial enterprise. There are innumerable forms in which it would benefit the Australias. Even the French colony of New Caledonia, has become a useful addition to the field of our commercial operations; and if this be the case with a foreign dependency, surely we might expect far greater benefit from the establishment of a flourishing settlement under the British Crown.

This subject ought to receive the attention of the Chamber of Commerce; nor do we see any reason why the Assembly should not give the weight of its recommendation to a measure so calculated to promote the interests of Great Britain, and the Islands of the Southern Sea, as well as the Australian colonies themselves.

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

KEMP v. PARKES.

Committee Room, 20th September, 1859.

PRESENT: Mr. A. W. Scott (in the chair), Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Mr. R. Jones, Mr. J. F. Hargrave, Mr. E. C. Close, Mr. A. M'Arthur, and Mr. John Hay.

Messrs. Henry Parkes and Charles Kemp—the sitting member, and the petitioner against the return of that gentleman—were also in attendance.

The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the proceedings of the first meeting of the committee, held on the 14th of September instant, and adjourned from that day and date.

Mr. PARKES, addressing the Chairman, said that it might, perhaps, be advisable, before the petition against his return was read to the committee, for him to state the grounds of his objections thereto.

Mr. KEMP stated that he had a professional advocate in attendance outside who was prepared to support his petition. He requested that that gentleman might, according to usual etiquette, be called in, before any statement should be made before the committee.

Mr. Robert Johnson, solicitor, acting as agent for Mr. Charles Kemp, was then, with others, admitted; and the petition of Mr. Kemp—against the return of Mr. Henry Parkes as member of the Legislative Assembly for the electoral district of East Sydney, and on behalf of himself—was then read by the clerk.

Mr. CHARLES KEMP, in answer to a question put to him by the chairman, stated that he was the Charles Kemp who was referred to in the petition which had been read. He had signed that petition, and was there represented by Mr. Robert Johnson.

Mr. HENRY PARKES, in answer to a similar question put to him by the chairman, admitted that he was the Henry Parkes referred to in the petition which had been read. He appeared personally to defend his return as one of the members for East Sydney against that petition.

Mr. R. JOHNSON believed it was usual in enquiries of this description, previous to any actual commencement of the business in hand, for some rule to be laid down as to the course which it would be advisable to follow in the enquiry—for instance, as to whether witnesses should or should not be allowed to be present. He appeared there, not in his capacity as a solicitor, but as an agent for the petitioner, Mr. Charles Kemp, against the return of the sitting member Mr. Henry Parkes. He had never heard that the appearing of a solicitor as such an agent, and under such circumstances, was opposed to precedent, or in any degree unusual. He was aware that Mr. Charles Pearson, a well-known solicitor at London, frequently so appeared before committees of the House of Commons at home without exception being taken on account of his being only a solicitor, and not a member of the bar. He (Mr. Johnson) had on a previous occasion, been permitted to appear before a Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. PLUNKETT wished to know whether Mr. Johnson could cite any express case in which a solicitor had been allowed so to appear before a Committee of the House of Commons.

Mr. JOHNSON had not come prepared to cite any such express cases, not having supposed it probable that any question about them would be raised. He had appeared before an election committee here in the case of Smith versus Dalley.

Mr. PLUNKETT thought that Mr. Johnson should satisfy the committee that he, as a solicitor, could appear there before the committee in support of the petition which had been read.

Mr. HARGRAVE said that Mr. Johnson did not appear there as solicitor nor as counsel, in the ordinary sense of the term. He appeared there as a parliamentary agent. He thought that his appearance in that character could not be objected to.

Mr. JOHNSON again referred to the parliamentary practice at home as regarded Mr. Charles Pearson. When a solicitor appeared on occasions like the present, he did not appear QUASI counsel, but merely as a parliamentary agent. It was not necessary for a parliamentary agent to be even a solicitor at all. A large number of parliamentary agents in England were not members of the bar.

Mr. PLUNKETT had not known any such cases, but was aware of many instances in which such duties were discharged by eminent members of the bar, such as Sir William Follett and others.

Mr. JOHNSON would admit that of his own personal knowledge he did not know the circumstances which would sustain his position in this matter. He knew it, however, as a traditional fact. He had not been prepared to hear any contrary opinion thereon, and, in support of what he advanced, would refer the committee to the provisions of the Electoral Act, 22nd Victoria, No. 20, section 72. No objection on the score of his being a solicitor had ever been previously raised, when he had appeared as an agent before a Parliamentary committee. There was no law against his so appearing, and there was also no practice against it. He submitted this to the committee, trusting that no exception would be made to what was not contrary to law and practice. On the previous occasion his appearance was at first objected to, on account of his being a member of the Legislative Council, and on that ground alone.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that he knew of an instance where a solicitor had been permitted to appear—a gentleman, he was understood to say, named Templeton.

Mr. HAY could see no reason why Mr. Johnson should not be permitted to be heard.

Mr. HARGRAVE gave it as his opinion that the strict rules of professional etiquette were there inapplicable, especially when it was considered that no member of the bar was there in attendance. To extend the practice of a traditional etiquette so far as this, would be he thought to extend it beyond all precedent.

After a few further remarks, the Chairman intimated to Mr. Johnson that the committee had agreed that he should be heard on behalf of the petitioner.

Mr. PARKES objected to the granting of the prayer of the petition of Mr. Kemp, on sufficiently clear and legal grounds.

Mr. PARKES stated that he wished to take objection, at this stage of the enquiry, to the petition being received; and would, he thought, be able to show valid grounds for that objection. He would lay before the committee the following objections for their consideration:—

KEMP V. PARKES.

To the Honorable the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

The undersigned, being the sitting member of the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral District of East Sydney, against whose return a petition has been presented by Charles Kemp, Esquire, respectfully states that the said petition cannot be considered by your committee, and shows the following causes of demurrer to the said petition.

1st. That the petition refers to a state of facts and circumstances which existed immediately preceding and on the ninth day of June last past, when the election for the Electoral District of East Sydney took place, and when there was no Legislative Assembly in existence in this colony; and that there is no such law, as the petition erroneously implies, applicable to that state of facts and circumstances.

2. That at the time referred to, and in the state of facts and circumstances then existing, the undersigned was competent to be elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, then to be elected according to law; (18th and 19th Vic., 54, section 16; 22nd Vic., No. 20, section 8;) and was returned by the returning-officer as a duly-elected member for the electoral district of East Sydney, according to law, and that the averments in the said petition, in these several particulars, are untrue.

3. That the laws affecting members of the Legislative Assembly in cases of insolvency (18 and 19 Vic., 54, section 26;) is necessarily limited in its application to a state of facts and circumstances when the Legislative Assembly is in existence, and can only be put in force by the Legislative Assembly in session.

(Signed) HENRY PARKES.

Sydney, September 20th, 1859.

He contended that, on the petitioner's own showing, the circumstances alleged in his petition had no more pertinence to the conditions specified in the law than if he had alleged that he (Mr. Parkes) was not of a particular stature or complexion, or if he had laid his objections on other circumstances relating to him personally. In support of this view, he took it that it was absolutely necessary for the petitioner to confine himself to the law as it really existed, and not only to the spirit but to the letter of the law, and he would quote from the highest and latest authorities on the law of elections. In Warren's Law and Practice of Election Committees, edition of 1857, page 320, it was thus stated:—

"A committee, consistently with its oath, has no eyes to see a fact not legally evidenced before them. It is, therefore, necessary to ascertain beforehand that a complete series of the necessary facts is legally in existence; and then to take care that the case which those facts are to support be disclosed in the petition with due distinctness and precision, so as to bring it within the spirit and also the very letter of the law by which the adjudication of those facts is to be regulated."

And the author goes on to say—

"Whenever the cause of petitioning—called in common law the cause of action—depends upon express statutory enactment, the petition ought to follow the language of these enactments as closely as possible; its framer having an eye, at the same time, to the leading decisions of committees as to the construction of those enactments."

Now, according to this high authority, the petition just brought before the notice of the committee was entirely put out of their consideration by reason of the evidence on the face of it, because the language of the petition applied to no state of the law known to us as a community. That being the case, the petitioner might just as well have alleged that he (Mr. Parkes) was living in a state of immorality, or that he did not come up to a certain standard of moral excellence, or that he had red hair, or that he was not of a sufficient girth or stature. He thought that this objection must be fatal to the entertaining of the petition.

Mr. JOHNSON said he was rather surprised at the nature of the objection, because it was nothing more nor less than a preliminary attempt to dispose of the whole merits of the petition. The most material question was, whether Mr. Parkes, being in the particular position referred to was capable of being elected a member of the Assembly. No doubt, if the law was as Mr. Parkes contended, they would decide that he was competent to sit, and the petition would fall to the ground. But if he (Mr. Johnson) could satisfy them that the existing state of the law when Mr. Parkes was elected made it incapable for him to take his seat, then they would decide that the petition would stand. But how could they determine that without hearing the argument on the petition? The objection to Mr. Parkes' taking his seat was as clear, specific, and definite as words could make it. The petition set forth that Mr. Parkes being at the time an insolvent debtor within the meaning of the Colonial law upon the subject, being in fact an uncertificated insolvent, he was incompetent to be elected. That was the question which the Committee would have to determine, and he apprehended that it would be altogether contrary to precedent to stifle the discussion by the preliminary statement that the facts stated were not sufficient to invalidate the election in point of law. He therefore submitted that the petition must be considered by the Committee.

Mr. PARKES made no reply.

The Committee then proceeded to deliberate, and strangers were directed to withdraw. After the lapse of some time, the public were readmitted, and the CHAIRMAN informed the parties to the cause that Mr. Parkes' preliminary objections were overruled by the committee; and that the committee desired Mr. Johnson to confine his remarks, as much as possible, to what would be the case of the petitioner, supposing the allegations contained in the petition to be thereafter proved.

After an observation from Mr. JONES to the same effect,

Mr. JOHNSON addressed the committee on behalf of the petitioner. He would be pardoned for prefacing his observations with the statement that his client presented his petition *from the feeling* that it was the duty of somebody to raise so important an objection before the proper tribunal. Because it was a very important question, whether persons in the position of uncertificated insolvents were competent to be elected to the Legislature, and to represent those great interests which were confided to the most influential branch of the Legislature. He submitted that persons in that position were not competent to be so elected. It was perfectly true that there was no direct clause in the Act of Parliament containing our Constitution, which stated that a person in that position should not be a member of the Assembly. But gentlemen acquainted with kindred Acts of Parliament, and who desired to know what the Legislature meant by the words used, would know that they were not bound to produce words which put the matter beyond all doubt. Of course if there were a clause stating whether insolvent persons were capable of being elected or not, nothing would be left to argue about, but in ascertaining what was meant by an Act of Parliament you must look to the whole provision of the Act, and to the whole scope and object,—what was intended by the language used. He was perfectly correct in saying that the same principle which was laid down for the interpretation of wills would apply to Acts of Parliament; and he could demonstrate to the committee that by the language used in a particular clause of the Constitution Act taken in connection with other acts, the Legislature intended that persons in that particular position should not be competent to become members at all. It was no answer to him to say that the act merely said that the member's seat should become vacant. What was meant by this act was, that in respect to a person who was an uncertificated insolvent, or a public defaulter, or a felon, or an adherent of some foreign State or Power, the Legislature had provided that such a person was not capable of becoming a member of the Parliament of this country. He could cite cases without end, and they were, therefore, unnecessary to show that in the construction of Acts of Parliament the judges had gone very far from the naked meaning of the words used. Now, he would ask the committee to consider very carefully what the Legislature could have intended by the 26th clause of the Constitution Act, because they would see a number of positions associated together in that one clause, all having one result, namely, that a member so placed should vacate his seat. There was also another clause in that act which was most material to consider—the 5th—as it appeared almost *totidem verbis* with the 26th, only that one referred to the Legislative Assembly, and the other to the Legislative Council. Now, he would beg the committee to notice particularly the whole of this enactment, because they would very soon see, if they had not already discovered it, that there were a number of objections to the qualifications of people for members of Parliament which if the present objection with respect to uncertificated insolvent's was not valid, must be mentioned in the same category. He would put it to the committee to say whether they considered that, when the Legislature declared that persons who took any oath of allegiance to any foreign prince or power, or committed any act whereby they become subjects or citizens of any foreign state or power, or because public defaulters, or were attainted of treason, or convicted of felony, or of any infamous crime, they meant that persons in these positions would find the disqualification operate only after they had been elected members of Parliament. Unless the committee held this it seemed inevitably to follow that such persons could not hold their seats, and that those who were insolvent within the meaning of the Act were in the same position, because one consequence only was attached to all these positions. Could it be conceived that any Legislature intended that a British subject, who, during an interregnum of Parliament became a subject of a foreign state, or took an oath of allegiance to a foreign state, and thus put himself in an antagonistic position to the interests of the nation, should be competent to take his seat and act or vote as a member of Parliament? But if the converse of that held good, and those who had taken allegiance to a foreign power were absolutely disqualified, then uncertificated insolvents were in the same position. If the objection shadowed forth in the *quasi* demurrer of the sitting member with regard to the position of an insolvent had any validity, it would be just as valid with regard to a person who had given in his adherence to a foreign State, or had become a public defaulter. Now, could the committee believe that the Legislature, having determined that the seats of members should become vacant for these causes, merely intended that persons in the position of public defaulters, or adherents of foreign States, or felons, or parties guilty and convicted of infamous crimes, were to be sent back to their constituencies, to ask whether those constituencies still approved of them as members of Parliament, or whether they chose to reject them? He would call the attention of the committee to the provisions for the vacating of seats in the Legislative Council, in the 5th section, which were precisely similar to those with respect to the disqualification of members of the Assembly in the clause to which he had alluded. By the Constitution Act, the Legislative Assembly was elected by the people, and the Legislative Council by the Governor-General as the representative of her Majesty. Now, if the interpretation of the 26th section was, that a public defaulter or a bankrupt could be re-elected, it must follow that persons who had been appointed to the Legislative Council and then had become defaulters or bankrupts, or otherwise placed in the various positions here declared to constitute ineligibility, must also be capable of re-appointment. Because the nature of the power that created their appointment or re-appointment could make no difference in the intentions of the Legislature. So that if the objection taken by Mr. Parkes was valid, although a member of the Legislative Council might vacate his seat to-day through one of the causes just mentioned, there was nothing to prevent the Governor from re-appointing him to the seat to-morrow. Could the committee suppose that the Legislature ever intended anything so utterly absurd and ridiculous? He would also call the attention of the committee to another exposition of the intentions of the Legislature with respect to the 5th and 25th sections, in reference to the vacation of office, to the 19th clause. They would see that in this clause disabilities were created in the event of members accepting offices under the Crown. If the Legislature had intended that the consequence of being public defaulters or bankrupts, or becoming felons, or taking allegiance under a foreign state or power, should simply be the vacation of the seat, with the liberty of being again appointed either by the Governor or the people, these various positions would have been specified in this 19th section, in connection with the resignations of seats in the Legislature on the acceptance of offices under the Crown. But the Legislature carefully separated these two things, because by the constant practice of the mother country, the vacation of office under such circumstances was merely a safeguard for the people that their representatives should not become servants of the Crown without their concurrence and sanction. On this ground the clause in question was inserted in the Constitution Act. It did not state that on a member's acceptance of office his seat should become vacant but that his election should be void, that is, that he should be as if he had not been elected at all; be would be in the position of a person who had accepted the patronage of the Crown and afterwards came before a constituency for their approbation if he wished to serve them in the Legislature. The committee must see the marked difference in these two provisions. In the clauses in which certain persons were disqualified on account of crimes how differently are they dealt with? The committee were no doubt perfectly well acquainted with the constitutional history of our country, and knew how the disqualification of officers of the Crown arose. By the Act of Settlement a total and absolute prohibition was drawn up against persons holding offices or pensions under the Crown having a seat in the Legislature at all. That enactment never came into operation, because the constitutional Ministers saw what was likely to happen,—the decease of William III. without issue, and the improbability that Queen Anne would have any issue, and, therefore, passed two enactments directly repealing the prohibitory clauses in the Act of William III, but inserting clauses very similar to the 19th clause of our Constitution Act, whereby they declared that the seat of every member of the House of Commons who became a servant of the Crown should become absolutely vacated. By an Act passed in the 4th of Anne, the provisions of the 13th of William III. was absolutely repealed. It was seen what would be the effect of the proviso, that a party vacating his seat on accepting office, would not be entitled to be elected again. If the Legislature had intended that the party who so vacated his seat should be capable of re-election, they would have done what the Legislature did in the reign of Queen Anne, in making the proviso he had referred to. That was the way in which the Legislature had dealt with this great constitutional question, where a party whose seat had become vacated on his acceptance of office could be elected again. That was the common sense way of dealing with the question. Now he would ask the members of the committee, in reference to the ordinary transactions of life, what was the meaning of their deeds of public companies, requiring a certain number of the directors periodically to vacate their seats, providing by a clause that these directors should be capable of re-election,—what was the meaning of such rules but that if the words were not there, the directors vacating their seats would not be capable of sitting again? It was on that account that such a clause was invariably inserted, whenever it was intended that the retiring directors should be capable of re-election. But he could not have a better precedent than this Constitution Act, which had a proviso that members in taking offices under the Crown were capable of being elected. Legal gentlemen knew perfectly well that in construing Acts of Parliament no words were to be considered unnecessary, and such words as he had noticed could not be considered unnecessary. The consequence following from this was that, if these words had not been inserted as a proviso, saying that members on taking office were capable of re-election, it would be a declaration on the part of the Legislature that they would not be capable of re-election.

Mr. PLUNKETT. Does your argument go to this effect, that if a member absents himself from the House for an entire session, he cannot be re-elected?

Mr. JOHNSON: Most certainly not. He thought the difficulty that arose upon these words was extremely easily disposed of. He did not contend that an uncertificated insolvent was incapable of ever being elected to the Legislature, but so long as the disability existed, until his estate had been released from sequestration, or he had obtained his certificate, he was incapable of being a member of Parliament. But that had no application to the first disability mentioned in this section, because a person who had forfeited his seat for non-attendance during a session had paid the penalty the very instant that his seat was declared vacant, and thus was free, to all intents and purposes, to be re-appointed. But what he contended for, as conclusively the intention of the Legislature, was, that a person who was a public defaulter, while he was a public defaulter, or one who had become an adherent to a foreign State or Power, so long as he remained an adherent to that State or Power, or an uncertificated insolvent, so long as he remained an uncertificated insolvent, should not have a seat in the Legislature of the country. This seemed to him conclusively to follow from the Government, of their creating a vacancy in all cases equally alike, and providing for them in no other way. Because it was impossible to associate these various disabilities. If the bankrupt was qualified for election so also was the adherent to a foreign state. With respect to persons attainted with treason, or convicted of felony or of infamous crimes, under the Electoral Act they were declared incapable of being elected, and this incompetence of being re-elected arose from the fact of their not being capable of being elected at all. He would call the attention of the committee to the course of English legislation on this subject. In that country they gave the bankrupt a *locus penitentiæ*; they considered him incapable of sitting or voting in the House whilst he was in that position. They did not absolutely require him to lose his seat, but to vacate it for one year. Supposing a member of the House of Commons in that position were to accept the Chiltern Hundreds, could he be re-elected in the face of the declaration of the House that he was utterly incapable of sitting and voting? The intention of the Legislature was evidently to create a disability in the case of persons in this condition, to prevent their serving as members of Parliament. The learned gentleman then quoted from the 6th Victoria, chap. 76, the act which first gave Legislature to this country, showing that it made precisely the same disabilities as in other acts, one of which disabilities was the member not being *compos mentis*. It did not say that a person in this condition was not capable of re-election, for did any man assume that a person whose seat had become vacant because he was *non compos mentis* was capable of re-election? But this must be assumed if you contended that the same consequences were not to follow. All the circumstances he had alluded to conclusively showed that requiring an insolvent to vacate his seat meant that a person in that position was not capable of holding a seat or of being a member of Parliament. This was clearly the intention of the Legislature although it might have been expressed more plainly, and he submitted that the committee were clearly bound to give effect to it as if it were much plainer, and that they were not entitled to separate and single out that which the Legislature had joined together, or to attach different consequences when the Legislature had fixed the same results to follow a similar class of disabilities. He submitted, that for the reasons he had adduced, it was abundantly clear that insolvency was intended to be a statutory disability; not, indeed, a permanent forfeiture of the seat, but rendering a person, while in the condition of this disability, utterly incapable of being a member of Parliament.

Mr. PLUNKETT: You have only quoted the Bankruptcy Acts in force in England. Do any of the Insolvent Acts affect members of Parliament?

Mr. JOHNSON said he believed not; but the committee would see at once how that was. By English legislation it was, until the year before last, utterly impossible for an insolvent to become a member of parliament because he could not have the property qualification. No insolvent could possibly be re-elected; for if a man at a dissolution of Parliament became an insolvent debtor he must be a person having nothing whatever in the world, and therefore could not be elected. He could not, while a member, become an insolvent debtor, for the benefit of the insolvent law only extended to persons actually in custody. A member of Parliament, who could not be arrested, could not, therefore, be an insolvent. So, on the one hand, while a man was a member he could not be insolvent, and on the other, while he was insolvent he could not be a member.

Mr. PLUNKETT: But the property qualification has been abolished.

Mr. JOHNSON: It took place only last year. He had only heard of one member of the House of Commons being a bankrupt, and he trusted for the honour of England that it would never occur again. The case he alluded to was that of Mr. Townsend, the member for Greenwich. His bankruptcy being known, some member of Parliament moved that the record of his votes be struck off the journals of the House, and it was accordingly resolved that Mr. Townsend's votes should be declared utterly null and void. In due course he left the House of Commons, and probably never raised the question by attempting to be re-elected.

Mr. PARKES admitted the difficulty he laboured under in contending against the vigorous arguments of the very able gentleman who had just addressed the committee on behalf of the petition. He hoped the committee would excuse him if he did not attempt to follow the hon. gentleman in the course he had taken in going back to the reign of Queen Anne and to the Act of Settlement, or to the conduct of public companies, or to the 5th and 6th Victoria, which gave a constitution to this country. It appeared to him that the better course would be to confine himself to the law as it presented itself in the Constitution Act and the Electoral Act passed by the Colonial Legislature last year. The learned gentleman had shown great legal knowledge and great ingenuity in the arguments he had sustained before the committee; at the same time he seemed to have overlooked the clear and obvious law of the question which the committee had to decide. The Constitution Act, in its 26th section, stated specifically five grounds upon which the seat of a member of the Assembly should become vacant. Now the learned gentleman, in going over these grounds, stated that in taking a review of the whole Act in question and the intention of its framers, these grounds upon which the seat of a member must be vacated must be grouped together, and that the result was the same in each case. But, as had been pointed out by a member of the committee, the first of these was obviously not within his argument; the circumstance of a member absenting himself during a whole session being surely not included in the result which would follow in the cases of felony and treason, namely, that he would be incapable of re-election. That appeared to do away entirely with the argument of the learned gentleman, that a proviso was necessary stating that such persons should be capable of re-election; because it was well known that persons whose seats on this first ground became vacant would be capable of re-election at the very first opportunity afterwards that presented itself. Now, with regard to the other grounds upon which a member's seat became vacant, he contended that they were not alike in the consequences, nor treated alike in law, and that the committee could not class them together. In the 8th section of the Electoral Act, and also in the 16th section of the Constitution Act it was provided that any person absolutely free should be qualified as a member of the Legislative Assembly, unless expressly disqualified by other sections. In the case of persons swearing allegiance to a foreign power, or being convicted of treason or of felony, the law dealt specially and in unmistakeable terms with those guilty of these offences. As to any possible authority to be attached to any precedent in the English Parliament, or to any Act of Parliament passed in the reign of George III., it was known well enough that the law in England had special reference to the necessity of a property qualification for English members of Parliament, which property qualification was abolished during the last session. Now any precedent taken from the law of elections in England, while that law of property qualification existed, could not apply to the state of things which we have here, or which existed in England, now the property qualification was abolished there. And he contended that the principle on which a person in insolvent circumstances were eligible for election in this country, was inherent in our extended institutions, the only test of a candidate's qualification being the approval of a constituency, save and except any disability that might arise from the commission of crime, or the forfeiture of his privileges as a subject of her Majesty. If the committee would recollect the arguments which were used when the Electoral Act was passed in support of the principles of manhood suffrage, they would remember that the great argument with most hon. gentlemen on all occasions was, that the choice of the electors should be *left free*—that no test should be required for candidates except the approval of the electors. He contended, therefore, that it was in the spirit and design of the framers of the Act, that there should be no security provided for the qualification of members, except the moral guarantee contained in the approval of the constituency. If some other security had been intended, it would have been stated as specifically as in the case of contractors who, by the 28th section of the Constitution Act, were rendered incapable of either sitting or voting. The framers of the Act took special care in this matter, and further provided in the 29th section, that if any contractors while so disqualified, should sit or vote in either the Council or the Assembly, they should be liable to a fine of £500. Now, if it had been intended that any person who fell under the unfortunate category of insolvents, should be debarred from occupying a seat in a Legislature which was open to all, he could easily have been prevented from doing so in the same special and direct terms. But the actual state of the law, and which appeared to have been entirely overlooked by the learned gentleman, was most conclusive on this point. The Constitution Act declared that "anybody absolutely free (except as hereinafter excepted) who shall be qualified and registered as a voter in and for any electoral district within the said colony, shall be qualified to be elected a member of the Legislative Assembly for any electoral district within the said colony." Now, there was no law in existence disqualifying persons from being on the electoral roll on the ground of insolvency, and any elector was competent to be elected to a seat in the Legislature. The commission of felony, or of treason, or becoming a subject of a foreign Power, would disqualify a person—but insolvency left the unfortunate person with all his electoral rights unimpaired in the Constitution Act. The law in this respect was as clear as the very sunlight in which they were sitting, and it was surprising that its being so, should have been overlooked by the learned gentleman. The late Electoral Act, carrying out the spirit of the Constitution Act on a still broader scale, provides that every male subject of her Majesty of the full age of twenty-one years, natural born, or a naturalised subject, and having resided for five years in the colony, shall be qualified to be elected a member of the Assembly—recognising this principle, that every elector should be eligible for election to the Reformed Parliament of this country. The law was clear and unmistakable, so that it could not be tortured to mean anything but what the clear language here expressed; and, he contended, that a person in his unfortunate circumstances had to submit to no other ordeal than the approval of a constituency in order to be elected, and that this was sanctioned by the strict letter of the law, and was within the meaning of the law. There need not be any apprehension of danger arising from this state of the law, as probably very few persons would be elected while in a state of insolvency. It was well known that many gentlemen were elected to the Legislature almost exclusively because they were regarded as solvent, and not on account of their superior intelligence, their superior education, or their great services to the country. It was right, and equally consistent with his view of the law, that in the case of any person who was supposed to be solvent at the time of election, and who afterwards became insolvent, his seat should be declared vacant, and he should be referred back to his constituents for the reconsideration of their choice. That a law, declaring a seat should be vacated on the insolvency of a member was, he contended, perfectly consistent with the spirit of the Act he had ventured to interpret to the committee, and that it was perfectly consistent with the letter of the law must be seen by every member of the committee. Taking this view of the case he contended that neither by the Constitution Act, nor by the Electoral Act, was any qualification for a member recognised, except that of being an elector; for, though the Electoral Act did not require a candidate to be on the electoral roll, still it only disqualified him by reason of his not being entitled to have his name on the roll. He would urge, accordingly, that his election could not be invalidated on the ground set forth in the petition. He would just remark, that one of the great arguments recognised by some of the great writers on the law of elections, even as the law formerly existed in England, against abolishing property qualifications was that, if they were abolished, bankrupts would be admitted into Parliament. This argument, which had been recognised and repeated by Mr. Warren, Mr. Rogers, and other authorities, showed clearly that, save and except for the property qualification, there would be no just ground for excluding persons in these circumstances. Under these circumstances he would leave this case in the hands of the committee, merely remarking that, to save time, he was prepared to admit the facts relating to his insolvency.

Mr. JOHNSON, in reply, said that the confidence he before expressed in the strength of his case was much increased now that he had heard all that could be adduced in opposition. The argument of the sitting member merely amounted to this—that the 26th section of the Constitution was no longer in force so far as insolvency was concerned. But unless this statute could be shown to have been repealed, the law was in as full force as ever, that any person on becoming insolvent ceased to be a member of Parliament. According to what had just been urged, if a person were indisputedly solvent when elected and should afterwards become insolvent the law was to operate on him so that he would be disqualified, and he would have to go back to his constituents to see whether they liked him as well as before or not; but that if a person was insolvent at the time of election and he had already had the approbation of his constituents, he could retain his seat. But he would ask whether the committee could take this argument in the face of the express declaration of the Act? The more substantial part of the argument of the sitting member referred to the particular provision of the 26th clause of the Act itself, and he seemed to be under the impression that he (Mr. Johnson) had overlooked that clause. But he would have ill discharged his duty to the committee if he had allowed any part of the Act to have escaped his observation. He had considered this section most minutely, and he hoped to satisfy the committee that it did not in the slightest degree intrench upon his argument. He would first state that it was not possible altogether to construe the Constitution Act, which was passed three or four years ago, with the Electoral Act passed last year, excepting so far as the Electoral Act of 1858 might have repealed it; and no doubt if it could be made out that the section in question had been repealed he would have no *locus standi*. The eighth section of the Electoral Act stated what should be the qualifications of members. Provision was made that the member should be a subject of her Majesty, but there was nothing in the act from one end of it to the other to disqualify a person who had taken an oath of allegiance to a foreign state. The sitting member in alluding to this qualification seemed to think that persons on owning allegiance to a foreign prince or power ceased to be subjects of her Majesty; whereas it was a fundamental principle of law that the subjects of a country could never throw off their allegiance. An Englishman might take an oath of allegiance to a foreign state, but he could never cease to be a subject of her Majesty without her consent. There was therefore no clause from the beginning to the end of the Electoral Act disqualifying a person from voting for a member of Parliament, and none in the Constitution Act, unless it be the 26th section. The 9th section of the Constitution Act declaring the qualifications of electors said nothing whatever about the disqualifications of public defaulters. Therefore if the 26th section in reference to the Legislative Assembly, and the 5th section in reference to the Legislative Council, were not absolute disqualifications as to that position, there was nothing in our Electoral Act whatever to prevent a public defaulter, after he had lost his seat on account of his delinquency, being either re-elected by his constituency or re-appointed by the Governor-General, as the case might be. There was no other incapacitating clause, unless you gave to them that construction which he contended was their true construction. He could not follow the sitting member through his argument respecting the policy of requiring a property qualification for members of Parliament, nor had he in the course of his reading met with those arguments before. The arguments urged in favour of a property qualification were pretty well known. But there was a vast difference between a person of wealth and one who was a bankrupt or an uncertificated insolvent. And, he might ask, how would it consort with the dignity of the highest branch of the Legislature for one of its members to be liable at the beck and call of an officer of the Court at the other end of the street. The disqualifying clause as to contractors, and the penalties attaching to their voting, afforded, no doubt, some arguments, though he did not see it quite so plain as the sun at noonday. But he did see that the cases specified were intended to disqualify members from continuing to sit so long as the causes of disqualification continued. It was provided that a public contractor could not sit so long as he continued a contractor. It certainly did not state that an insolvent or a public defaulter should not sit in the Legislature, but could it be doubted that if a public defaulter was incapable of sitting, an insolvent fell under the same category?

Mr. HAY enquired whether there were no cases on record to show the interpretation of the law of England with regard to the eligibility of bankrupts to election to the Legislature?

Mr. JOHNSON said there were no such cases in existence, for the reason he had before stated.

Some discussion then took place as to the effect of an express and constructive interpretation upon the 8th and 9th clauses of the Electoral Act, supposed to have an indirect bearing upon the 28th Section of the same Act. In this, Mr. Johnson sustained the one view and Mr. Plunkett the other. Mr. Jones expressing his belief that neither hypothesis affected the matter then immediately before the Committee.

Mr. PARKES, acting upon the suggestion of the Chairman, said, that to facilitate proceedings, he was prepared to admit the latter part of the fourth paragraph of Mr. Kemp's petition, beginning at the words "At the time of the said nomination," down to the end. This would obviate the necessity of keeping several of the witnesses in attendance.

Mr. JOHNSON enquired whether there was any objection on the part of Mr. Parkes to make a similar admission as regarded the fifth paragraph of the petition?

Mr. PARKES would admit that paragraph, but could not undertake to do the same as regarded paragraph seven, as it referred to circumstances of which he had no personal knowledge.

The committee then adjourned at twenty minutes to two p.m., until to-morrow (this day), the 21st instant, at half-past eleven o'clock a.m.

FANCY BAZAAR IN THE TEMPERANCE HALL.—The sale of goods at the Fancy Bazaar in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, was continued throughout yesterday. A considerable number of the *elite* of Sydney visited the bazaar during the earlier part of the day; and in the evening the Hall was as thronged as on the preceding evening. The result, so far, has exceeded the most sanguine anticipations. The total amount realised on the first day (Monday) was £280 10s. 2d., and on the second (yesterday), £259 13s. 2d., making an aggregate of £540 3s. 4d. Of this sum, £30—£40 on each day—was received at the door. From such a result it will be inferred that a large portion of the goods must have been disposed of; there is, however, a large quantity still remaining. The goods undisposed of are of great variety, and will amply repay a visit for inspection by those who have not yet honoured the bazaar with their patronage. Notwithstanding that every article hitherto sold has been marked at an exceedingly low figure, a still further reduction will be made to-day in order to clear off the remaining stock.

ANNIVERSARY SOIREE.—Yesterday evening a soirée came off in the United Presbyterian Church, Philip-street, held, it was understood, for the purpose of celebrating the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the United Presbyterian cause in Sydney. About 400 persons sat down to tea, and appeared to heartily enjoy the social repast. The proceeds of the tea are to be devoted to the liquidation of debt that remains on the new church. After tea the company reassembled, when the Rev. H. Darling, minister of the Church, took the chair. The entertainment provided was principally of a musical character; the first of the programme being a selection of sacred music, and the second part consisted entirely of selections from the "Messiah." The vocal music was under the direction of Mr. C. Chizlett; Mr. C. S. Packer presided at the harmonium. Interesting addresses were delivered, at intervals, by the Revs. J. Beazley, A. Salmon, L. E. Threlkeld, and the Chairman; and the interesting proceedings terminated, with the doxology, at ten o'clock.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, RANDWICK.—At the usual weekly meeting, held Friday, 16th September—present, the chairman and a full Council,—the following business was transacted:—The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: Letters were read—from Mr. R. Watkins, requesting permission to open a quarry within the municipality. From various parties offering subscriptions towards the making Allison-street in accordance with the plan laid down in the resolution of Council of the 27th May. Resolved, that Mr. Watkin's request be referred to the surveyor, for his report thereon. Resolved, that the surveyor be requested to estimate the cost of forming Allison-street, commencing at the Frenchman's road, and as far as the road called St. Mark's road. The surveyor brought up a report of the estimated cost of forming that portion of Brook-street lying between Whale street and Dudly-street, estimating the cost of the same at £245. In accordance with notices of motion by Mr. Hebblewhite, it was resolved, that the surveyor be requested to report to this Council whether the width of the roads and streets within the municipality is sufficient for the planting of ornamental trees on the side of each footpath, and what plan he would recommend for carrying out such a great improvement. Resolved, that the surveyor be requested to report to this Council whether it would be practicable to make a tramroad for heavy vehicles through the municipality, and the estimated cost per mile of such tramroad.

THE LOWESTOFF, STEAM TUG.—It will be seen, on reference to our list of arrivals, that the Lowestoff (s.), has arrived in port from Melbourne. This vessel has now become the property of the Messrs. Bingle, of this city, and has been purchased by them as a steam-tug for the benefit of the shipping frequenting the harbour. For them, individually, this may be a very questionable speculation, but as an auxiliary to the port it will be invaluable; and it now remains to be seen how far the ship-owners and coal-owners understand their own interests, and whether they are prepared to render this enterprise that amount of support to which it is entitled. For the sake of the enterprising owners, but more especially for the credit and character of our port, we sincerely hope it may prove successful, and that every one interested will co-operate in securing that success.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SEAMAN.—Yesterday Dr. M'Cartney held an inquest at the Commercial Hotel, Morpeth, on the body of Frederick Day, a seaman. It appeared that Day, a young man, was engaged on Saturday morning in the hold of the schooner Margaret, lying at the Queen's Wharf, Morpeth, in helping to hoist out potatoes, her cargo. A bag was being hoisted up, when it slipped out of the slings, and fell some five feet on Day's back, he being at the time placing the slings round the next bag to be hoisted. He was immediately assisted by the mate and another seaman, and Dr. Getty was sent for by Captain Summerhill; but the sudden blow had fatally injured Day's spine, and after lingering till Sunday afternoon, in much pain, he expired. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.—*Maitland Mercury.*

THE STEAM TRAFFIC TO NELLIGEN.—It is reported by the *Illawarra Mercury* that, next month, great changes are to take place for the improvement of the trade by steam to Nelligen. The present site of the wharf having been utterly condemned, a superior one is chosen, fronting Braidwood-street and the recently sold allotments facing the wharf reserve. A large building of 50 feet by 22 feet is already in progress of erection for stores, and is to be continued to a length of 112 feet, having a covered shed of 12 feet between each store for the convenience of drays loading in wet weather. The jetty will be completed in a fortnight, and a tramway laid and trucks used in discharging all goods from the steamer to the store, thus avoiding any damage to goods either by repeated over-endings or contact with mud.

SUICIDE.—On Saturday an inquest was held by Dr. M'Cartney, on the body of Samuel Waring. Mr. Waring, a painter, was well known in Maitland, having lived here for several years. He had latterly given way a good deal to fits of drinking, and had more than once suffered from delirium tremens after these bouts, and at such times threatened to destroy himself. For the last six weeks he had been drinking, and kept much away from home. On Friday evening last he was brought home by some neighbours. Mrs. Waring reproached him for his conduct, when he told her she was a fool to put herself out about him, and going into his bedroom as if to lay down, he immediately swallowed some stuff from a bottle, before Mrs. Waring saw and could check him. He told her he had taken strychnine, throwing the bottle to the ground. Her cries brought a neighbour, Archibald Telfer, to the spot, and Mr. Telfer was in the house in time to see him with the bottle at his mouth. Medical men were instantly sent for, and Drs. Douglas, White, and Wigan successively reached the house, the first some twenty minutes after the poison had been swallowed. Meanwhile Waring had undressed himself and gone to bed, saying he should be dead in five minutes. The application of strong emetics and other means, however, considerably relieved the tetanic symptoms that had set in when the doctors arrived. They continued with him till after three o'clock, and Dr. White till his death, which took place at half-past five; the exhaustion of the system previously by drinking destroying the chance of recovery afforded by the action of the antidotes. The poison had been purchased by Waring on Saturday last, at Mr. Mallam's, on pretence of destroying rats. The jury returned a verdict exonerating Mr. Mallam from blame, and recording that Mr. Waring took the strychnine while labouring under temporary insanity.—*Maitland Mercury.*

ADELONG QUARTZ AND ALLUVIAL DIGGINGS.—During the past week business has taken a turn, and Adelong presents a more lively appearance. There are now thousands of tons of quartz on the Old Reef, large portions of which belong to half-share men, many of whom are unwilling to have a crushing yet, but for what reason is only known to themselves. Our escort keep up a steady appearance, now that our present machinery is in motion, and ere long we hope to see it greatly increased, as more mill are in course of erection. The generality of the quartz gives a good yield and the reefs look well. The almost forgotten Victoria Reef has within the last few days yielded 8 ozs. 15 dwts. per ton at a depth of only 72 feet. Donkey Reef by many considered very poor, has yielded 6 ozs. The Currejong Reef still retains its renown, and the Gibralter Reef promises something good. The Old Reef still affords employment for a few parties sluicing on the north side. The machine reports are as follows:—The Leviathen has finished Baker's surface quartz which averaged 7 ozs. It is now on a small lot of mundic for the same party. The wheel of Industry is reducing surface quartz for Griffiths and Co., averaging 5 ozs. The Pioneer has completed Lemons and Woodman's lot which yielded on an average 5 ozs. It has also reduced 3 tons 16 cwt. for Hillhouse and Co., from Victoria Reef, which yielded 8 ozs. 15 dwts per ton. The Enterprise has crushed some white blocks for Bullock and Co., yielding 14 dwts. or 4 dwts. more than those crushed at other machines. Two more amalgamators are being erected, one at each of the batteries, and which will be completed this week. The Reefer has completed Carreras' 53 tons which averaged 3 ozs. It is now on 47 tons of medium quartz for Baker and Co., from Old Reef which is expected to yield two and a-half ozs. The Union has crushed a lot for Edwards, Brothers, from Old Reef, yielding 4 ozs. It is now on some surface quartz from Old Reef, yielding 3 ozs. The Victoria has completed Fallon and Bunn's mundic quartz, which average 3½ ozs. It has also reduced a few tons for Jones, Brothers, from Victoria Reef which yielded 5 ozs. The perseverance is stopped owing to the boiler and pump getting foul with dirt, which is occasioned by some sluicing parties letting their debris flow into the reservoir intended to supply the machine with water. The machinery for the Great Western is expected daily. Mr. Henry Moon is erecting a mill of 12 stamps on Surface Hill, to be named "The Lass of Gowrie." The frame work is up, and the machinery is ordered. The boiler of Mr. Nichols' machine has arrived, the residue of machinery will shortly be here.—*Adelong Mining Journal.*

MACLEAY RIVER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SEPTEMBER 13TH, 10 A.M.—The New Moon having just arrived at Kempsey with mails, gives me an opportunity of following up my despatch by the ordinary mail of this morning, and as the New Moon intends trying to get out again to-night, you will probably receive this first. By her we have answers from Sydney to our letters posted here on the 5th. No news of the Samson; William, at the bay, loading. Margaret loading in the river.

THROWING OPEN THE LAND AT £1 PER ACRE.—Our late land sale has shown the injury done to the revenue by the present uncertain state of the land question. If land is to be sold by general selection, at £1 per acre, the value of all unimproved agricultural land will be reduced to that figure, and of the improved to that sum, plus the improvements. Now, no one will buy from an individual at a higher rate than he can get the same quality of land at from the Government. The proposed law, if carried out, will be a great hardship upon those who have bought at auction, on this river, and elsewhere, at from £1 to £3 per acre. Some may have mortgaged the land in order to raise part of the money. Now, should they have become indebted in a higher sum than 20s. per acre, they will be insolvent. Mortgagees should look to their landed securities all through the country. If the Government by a change of its principles, damnifies property acquired from itself, or under its sanction, it ought to indemnify the owners. In common fairness, a bill ought to be passed indemnifying those who have paid at auction more than £1 per acre, by returning them the difference between that sum and the price of purchase. Too much stress has been laid on the necessity of a low price for land as inducing agriculture. Horse-feed is overdone, and the only agricultural land now required is for wheat. In proof of this I may state that, the settlers here who hold clearing leases, and have no rent to pay, are half starving in consequence of the depressed state of agriculture, and are, in many instances, reduced to maize-meal in lieu of flour. The rent enters very little into the cost of farming; a good farm in this district will average 71 bushels of maize per acre. Now suppose the cost of the land to be £3 per acre, the yearly interest, at 10 per cent., would be but 6s., or a charge of only 1d. per bushel—a seventy-second part of the crop. Again, the great ambition of a labouring man is to save sufficient money to enable him to buy a farm, or piece of land for himself and children—this ambition is a great inducement to be saving and thrifty. The rich man invests in companies, share and stocks of all descriptions; but the labouring man either puts his spare cash in a bottle and plants it, or buys land—it is a tangible and visible object; but should land be given away, this laudable ambition would become nugatory, and the money would go to the public-house. For who shall guarantee us that a Government who will unlock the lands to-day at £1 per acre, shall not think 5s. better to-morrow. No; depend upon it what Macaulay says with regard to democracy holds good here,—"In the lowest there would be a lower deep." The first abatement would not be the last. Where then are we to get a revenue? If, according to Mr. Parkes, the duty on tea is to be abolished, and free selection gains the day, something must be taxed or our national debt will increase with giant strides, and there is little doubt that the poor man will but receive a seeming benefit on the one hand to be made pay tangibly and dearly for it on the other.

Does it not seem most reasonable that those who want land should pay its marketable value, which is only to be ascertained by auction. If land is to be taken on condition of improvements, occupation, or cultivation, who is to decide whether such conditions have or have not been fulfilled? Who are to be the spies and informers, and how are they to be paid?

Not having seen this mortgage point of the question touched upon in your columns, I would invite any reply from your numerous readers.

NEW SCHOOL.—Tenders are now being invited to be sent in on the 29th instant, for the erection of a non-vested school at West Kempsey. It is, I understand, to be commenced forthwith, and will supply a great want on this side of the river. The apathy of the people in these matters is inexplicable; when will they learn to know that knowledge is power, and power wealth.

CHURCH.—In religion matters are still worse. Here we have a district known for the last thirty years, and now containing upwards of 3000 inhabitants, without a church at the Government township; only one in fact on the river, at Fredericton, by the private influence of two or three old residents. Service, we must acknowledge with a blush, has to be held in the nearest barn.

TASMANIA.

By the Tasmania steamer, we have papers to the 16th instant.

The *Mercury* reports that an extraordinary large and most influential public meeting of electors convened and presided over by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, on requisition of some of the principal merchants and tradesmen of Hobart Town, was held at the New Market Hall, on the 14th, "To take into consideration the measures necessary to be adopted in view of the present extraordinary attempt on the part of the Executive Government to abrogate the existing Constitution, by enacting the exclusion of the Judges from the Legislative Council, and altering the tenure of seats in that Chamber, by declaring the present members by law entitled to retain their seats for six years from the date of their election." The following resolutions were adopted, and embodied in a petition to both Houses of the Legislature, viz. (1.) "That it is inexpedient to alter or amend the Constitutional Act of the colony until the whole of the seats now vacant in the Legislative Council have been filled up. (2.) "That this meeting considers any attempt to alter the Constitution Act, so as to exclude from the Legislative Council any qualified representative already elected by the people, an interference with their undoubted privileges as Electors against which they feel bound to protest in the strongest but most respectful terms."

It is farther stated by the same journal, that Mr. J. C. Gregson, the member for Cambridge, and Mr. Cleburne, the member for the Huon, have forwarded the resignation of their seats in the Legislative Council to His Excellency the Governor. This step having been taken rather than consent to be parties to such a measure as that above referred to being forced through the Council?

On the afternoon of the 15th, the Bill to amend the Constitution of the Legislative Council was read a second time and committed. The *Mercury* says, in noticing the proceedings, that a most riotous debate took place upon an amendment made by Mr. Miller, that the second reading of the Bill should be deferred for a few days, to give the colony an opportunity of petitioning against the contemplated infringement upon the political privileges of the Electors.

The *Cornwall Chronicle* of the 14th, reports that several very beautiful specimens of quartz had been brought to Launceston from the Black Boy quartz reef. One in particular thoroughly impregnated with masses of gold of about the size of shot, has been much admired. The quartz is of a blueish colour in places mixed with conglomerate. As the reef opens it seems to increase in richness.

CIRCULAR HEAD, 12th September.—(By Electric Telegraph.)—The gold exploring expedition, from which so much was anticipated, returned on Saturday last, unsuccessful on account of the scrub. They were unable to penetrate as far as the river Holliers. They passed several large streams, generally running west. Land level and very fine, and timber magnificent, generally celery topped pines, sassafras, myrtle, and tree ferns. They intend making another trial during the summer when they can burn the scrub. The scrub is what is known to be "Bawera Ruboides."—*H.T. Advertiser.*

An action was tried in the Supreme Court, Hobart Town, on the 14th (Lees v. Growes), by one solicitor against another for assault, and the damages were laid at £100. Verdict for the plaintiff, damages one farthing.

The *Launceston Examiner* says:—The placing of Mr. Balfe, of a notice on the paper of the House of Assembly for a revision of the customs tariff, on the principles of restoring *ad valorem* duties, has drawn forth a protest from the members of the mercantile community. Our tariff was the first adopted in these colonies on the plan of levying a duty on a few articles, and those chiefly luxuries, instead of the hitherto existing method of taxing a long list of articles *ad va orem*. It has been found to work satisfactorily, and as any alteration is deemed retrogressive and impolitic, the Chambers of Commerce in Hobart Town and Launceston have adopted petitions to Parliament, praying that the duties may remain as they are.

The proposition for a Volunteer Rifle Corps has hitherto been unattended by practical results. An attempt is being made to form a corps in Hobart Town for artillery practice. The Government has sent a message to Parliament suggesting a vote for two companies of the Royal Artillery from England.

The *Cornwall Chronicle* says:—During the month of July, Launceston exported to the value of £41,751. Hobart Town, during that month, exported but to the value of £45,170.

ST. BENEDICT'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—A lecture on "The Colliseum and the Catacombs," was delivered by the Rev. Father Curtis, before the society, in the St. Benedict's Schoolroom, yesterday evening. The history of the Coliseum, with its dimensions, architecture, internal appearance, with the exhibitions and other transactions that were wont to be carried on within its walls, and also of its present appearance. "A noble wreck in ruinous perfection" were vividly described, the manner and matter appearing to be deeply interesting to the audience, which was large and highly respectable. The second part of the lecture was devoted to a description of the catacombs and the features peculiar to the subterranean city. At its close the reverend gentleman received the thanks of the meeting for his interesting and instructive lecture.

HORSE STEALING.—Writing from Bega, Twofold Bay, on the 8th instant, the *Illawarra Mercury's* correspondent says: The man Bright, remanded to next Court day on a charge of horse stealing, and who was admitted to bail, has vanished, and made tracks for Maneroo it is surmised. In consequence, one of the confiding two, who had become bound for him, started in full chase yesterday. The pursuer is of undoubted ability and bottom for an adventure of the kind, and has £20 at stake on the result, but the pursued had about twenty hours start. Notwithstanding this circumstance, however, the runaway was cleverly captured and is now in durance at Bega.

ACCIDENT AT BELLAMBI MINES.—Some days ago, an accident which is likely to prove fatal, befel a miner engaged at the Bellambi mines, named William O'Sullivan. He was at work in the mines, when about four hundredweight of the roof-rock and some coal fell upon him, breaking his right leg just above the ankle, and causing serious internal injuries. O'Sullivan was progressing slowly towards recovery under the treatment of Dr. Lambert until the middle of last week, when the effect of internal injuries assumed such a violent ascendancy over the vital powers as to paralyse the body from the loins downwards. It is believed that the urinary organs are so severely injured that recovery is almost hopeless.—*Illawarra Mercury.*

MADAME JAFFA'S CONCERT.—The Concert to be given by this lady, this evening, at the Exchange, is announced under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor-General.

THE PRUSSIAN MILITARY SYSTEM.—Every Prussian subject on attaining his twentieth year is compelled to serve in the ranks of the army. Those who have received a military education, and who are intended to follow the pursuit of the army, pass their examination, after a service of some months, and become officers. The great mass, however—the whole of the private soldiers—serve in the ranks for three years, and then join the reserve, in which they remain for two years longer. By a curious condition of the military organization these reserves can only be embodied when the Landwehr are called out. Having completed his service the soldier doffs his uniform, and resumes his peaceful pursuits as a citizen. But he cannot beat his sword into a ploughshare, nor his spear into a pruning-hook, for he remains in the Landwehr until his fortieth year, and must devote fifteen days annually to military exercises. The Landwehr is divided into two classes—the first contains all between the ages of twenty five and thirty two; the second those between thirty-two and forty. Even at forty the Prussian subject has not completed his military allegiance to his country, for he remains in the Landsturm until the age of sixty, and his services are called for in case of foreign invasion. Such, in a few words, is the Prussian military system, and it is sufficient to show the enormous results of the mobilisation which took place last month. The Prussian army is divided into nine *corps d'armée*, and on the 1st of January, 128,769 were serving in its ranks. The reserve consisted of 60,000 and the two classes of the Landwehr of about 200,000 more; whereof about 130,000 were in the first "appeal." Of these nine corps six have been mobilised, and the order to mobilise the remainder may be expected daily. By this mobilisation the reserves are called out and all Prussian subjects in the first division of the Landwehr—viz., the whole male population under thirty-two years of age—are brought into active service. The army is thus increased to upwards of 300,000 men, and, when the second division of the Landwehr is summoned, to upwards of 400,000. No excuse avails, every man must obey the call. The banker leaves his money bags and the lawyer his briefs, the merchant his books and the farmer his crops. The farm horses are taken for the cavalry and artillery. All peaceful pursuits are abandoned, commerce languishes, and while the harvest is plenteous, the labourers are few. The expense is a most serious matter to a poor country like Prussia, as it adds from £12,000,000 to £15,000,000 sterling per annum to the budget. The produce of the loan will therefore be speedily exhausted, and increased taxation becomes an inevitable necessity. The price of the necessaries of life has already augmented and the youthful manhood of Prussia is debarred from other pursuits save that of arms.—*Times.*

£30,000 TO LEND, sums of £20 to £50, interest low. Address as under.
R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street, Sydney, Agent for Loans, Sale and Purchase of Cattle, Sheep, Stations, and Horses.
STORE CATTLE for SALE in all districts, choice lots.
STORE SHEEP for SALE in all districts, free from disease.
PORT PHILLIP Buyers of Stock, call on R. Forbes, 170, Pitt-street.
RAMS for SALE, very choice and heavy, best in the colony
MELBOURNE Buyers of Stock, call as under, every despatch.
FAT SHEEP—3d. to 6d. per head market prices.
FAT CATTLE—1s. to 2s. 6d. per 100 lbs. obtained above market prices.
£16,000 to LEND on Stations, and on Stock and Station.
FAT CATTLE and SHEEP—all Sales paid for in cash.
STATIONS FOR SALE—One very choice, 30 miles frontage, 30,000 Sheep, nearly all breeding ewes, on the River Darling.
STATIONS FOR SALE—New well-watered Runs, East and West Bogan.
STORE CATTLE—Wanted to buy 3000, sexes, half and half
STORE BULLOCKS—Wanted to buy 1500 to 2000 head.
STORE SHEEP—55,000 wanted to buy, to northward.
EWES—Wanted, several thousand, before or after shearing, 3 to 5 years, for Stations on Liverpool Plains.
STORE CATTLE—Fine herds for SALE on the Namoi.
DARLING DOWNS—Store Sheep wanted to purchase from this district.
BRISBANE and IPSWICH, MORETON BAY—Wanted, 50,000 to 60,000 store wethers, delivery taken in February or March, age 3 years to full mouthed; also 5000 Maiden Ewes.
COWS—Springers—100 to 150 for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, very quiet, in Campbelltown district.
HEIFERS—Wanted to purchase, half gone in calf, 150, 200, delivered at Penrith in all October.
R. FORBES, Agent for Purchase and Sale of Stock and Stations, 170, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Martyns Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c. are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Handsome Cab Horse.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
A bay horse, 17 hands high, thoroughly broken to harness, and adapted for phaeton use or a patent safety.

THIS DAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
4 first-class young horses, from Kiama
Bay horse, 17 hands high, adapted for phaeton or a patent safety
The bay race horse Whisker, at 12 o'clock
30 horses of various descriptions
Dogcarts, gigs, trucks, drays, &c.

Kiama and Shoalhaven Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
4 first-class young horses, from Kiama.

Thoroughbred Gelding.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock,
The bay horse "Whisker," by Doncaster.
No reserve

Produce. Produce. Produce.
THIS DAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock.
Hides, Maize, Bran, Potatoes, Hay, &c.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at the Produce Auction Mart,
100 well cured heavy hides
1000 bushels of prime maize
500 ditto ditto bran
200 bags New Zealand potatoes
200 bales of prime lucerne and oaten hay.
Terms at sale.

Fat Beef, in Carcase.
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock; and THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at the Produce Auction Mart, Sussex-street,
Carcases of Hunter River fat beef.
Terms, cash.

Books, Clothing, Clocks, Watches, Firearms, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
120 lots books
4 boxes sundry wearing apparel
8-day and 30-hour American clocks
Gold and silver watches
Rings, brooches, bracelets, &c.
Dolls, ornaments, &c.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, September 21st.
5 Cases, containing 200 Engravings, by the best Masters, in Maple and Gold Frames.

G. F. BAKER will sell by auction, at his New Commercial Auction Rooms, Hunter-street, THIS DAY, September 21st, at 11 o'clock,
5 cases of superior Engravings and Prints, in maple and gold frames, consisting of the following subjects:—
(Sporting). The Melton Breakfast Meet at Melton, Meet of the Vine Hounds, Meet at Baddington, Prince Albert's Harriers, Be lale Hunt, &c.
Soldier's Dream, Laying down the Law, First and Last Appeal, Morning and Evening Devotion, Afternoon's Nap, Momentous Question, Rustic Toilet, Trial of Charles the First, Going with the Stream, Going against the Stream, Cross Purposes, the Bashful Lover, Highland Hospitality, Wayside Courtesy, Morning Call, Coming Sir, the Woman taken in Adultery, Ruth in the fields of Boaz, Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, and many others too numerous to mention.
Terms, cash.

To Publicans and others
Retiring from business, going to England.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from Mr. Samuel Fuge to sell, on the premises, on THURSDAY, 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock, if not previously disposed of,
That well-known (as the Harbour View Inn) and oldest-established house in Sydney, situate in Cumberland-street; license, good-will, bar fixtures, household furniture, with a quantity of ales, wines, and spirits.

In the Insolvent Estate of Stephen Doyle, of Lower George-street, Sydney, innkeeper.
By order of the Official Assignee, John Morris, Esq.

MR. THOMAS B. HUMPHERY will sell by public auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
A first-rate Russell's patent oven, nearly new; also, a small quantity of household furniture, &c., &c.
Also, will be sold after the above sale, a five-pull beer engine, spirit fountain, counter, gas piping, &c., late belonging to the Glasgow Arms.
Terms, cash.

To Dealers and others.

LISTER and BARNETT will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Lower George-street, at the bottom of Gallows-hill,
The stock-in-trade of a confectioner and fruit dealer, together with all the household furniture, kitchen utensils, &c.
No reserve.
Also, at their Rooms, 95, King-street, at 2 o'clock, watches, guns, jewellery, boots, clothing, &c.

To Shipbuilders, Timber Merchants, Contractors, and Exporters.
New Zealand Kauri Spars and Logs, ex Clarendon, just discharged, and afloat at the Circular Quay.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on Campbell's Wharf, on FRIDAY next, the 23rd September, at half-past 3 o'clock p.m., directly after the sale of timber ex Reindeer,
40 squared Kauri spars, comprising the following assortment—
40 to 45 feet long, by 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 inches diameter
45 to 50 ditto, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 ditto
50 to 60 ditto, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 ditto
60 to 70 ditto 18 to 22 ditto.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Intending purchasers can inspect the above fine lot of spars, as they lie now afloat, at Lockwood's Yard, north end of Campbell's Wharf, and all information can be acquired on application at the office of the auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

Freehold Property, Paddington.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, September 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
A very comfortable and well-built stone cottage, fronting John-street, one door from Eliza-street, with entrance from the latter street. The house contains three rooms on the ground floor, and one attic room. The internal walls and ceiling of two rooms are oil painted; the fittings of cedar; cupboards in front room. The roof is slated, and the whole of the work performed in a very satisfactory manner.
Also a four-roomed cottage, adjoining the above, occupying the corner of John and Eliza street, having a vacant plot of land belonging to it. This house contains four rooms, including the kitchen; shingled roof, and in every way a very comfortable residence for a small family.
Abundance of good water to both houses.
Situation pleasant and healthy.
Particulars of title may be known by applying to Mr. HART, solicitor, Elizabeth-street.
Terms very easy.

Permanent City Property.
Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, the 6th of October next, at 11 o'clock,
Two handsome, substantial, and convenient houses, immediately adjoining the Boomerang Hotel in Riley-street.
Each house contains on the ground floor an entrance hall, front and back parlour, and a kitchen.
On the first floor a drawing-room in front, opening by means of French windows on to a neat iron balcony. On this floor are two good bedrooms.
On the second floor are two convenient attic rooms.
The buildings are of stone, with slated roofs; the fronts of cut stone. At the rear of each is an enclosed yard and out offices; water laid on; a reserved gateway to allow of an entrance to the rear of the premises from the street.
These houses were built by Mr. Crawford about seven years since, and are now in excellent repair.
They will be sold in one lot, and without reserve.
The usual Riley Estate title.
Terms at sale.

To Architects, Builders, Contractors, and Private Buyers.
T. and G. Pitch Pine Flooring Boards.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the east side of the Circular Quay, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock,
26,000 feet 1¼ pitch pine, T. and G.
30,000 feet 1 ditto ditto, T and G.
10,000 feet 1¼ Norway ditto, T. and G.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.
FRIDAY, 23rd instant.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
Several invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, cheese, &c.
Ex late arrivals.
Full particulars to-morrow.
Terms at sale.

CITY PROPERTY, PITT-STREET SOUTH, between Liverpool and Goulburn streets. A most valuable and extensive BLOCK of LAND, upon which are erected NINE HOUSES, well and substantially built, in good repair, and respectably tenanted, immediately opposite the properties of Mrs. Ellard and Dr. Fullerton, together with a vacant space of ground, sufficient for the erection of three or four more houses.

BOWDEN and TRELKELD are instructed to sell at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 6th October, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of that valuable block of land containing 33 perches, more or less, having about 107 links frontage to Pitt-street, by a depth on the south side of about 201 links, and on the north side by a depth of about 190 links, being allotment No. 11 of section No 7 in the Government plan of the city, and upon which are erected THREE DWELLING-HOUSES and ONE SHOP, being Nos. 404, 406, 408, 410, fronting Pitt-street, with enclosed yards, out-offices, &c., &c.; and also, FIVE excellent BRICK-BUILT HOUSES, two stories high, at the rear of the above—the whole producing a rental of about £420 per annum.
Four of these houses were built about four years since under the superintendance of Mr. Robertson, architect, and no expense spared in their erection. There is a vacant portion of the ground sufficient for four others of the same dimensions.
☞ Every day tends to increase the value of landed property in the southern portion of George and Pitt streets, which must eventually become the most busy and business part of the city. A small outlay would suffice to convert the whole of these houses fronting Pitt-street into convenient business premises, which would materially increase the present rents derivable from them. They have always commanded respectable tenants, and, from their position, will continue to do so. The paving of the frontage to Pitt-street has just been completed in accordance with the Municipal Act.
Title, unquestionable.
Terms at sale.
Full particulars on application to the auctioneers. The whole will be submitted in one lot, or in portions to suit buyers.

Town of Tenterfield, New England.
A highly desirable Block of Land containing five acres, with frontages to three streets, and immediately opposite the premises known as Brougham Hall, lately purchased for a Branch Bank by the Joint Stock Banking Company. For positive sale, to the highest bidder, by order of John Morris, Esq., the Official Assignee in the estate of Mr. Frederick King.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of September, at 11 o'clock,
A very valuable block of land, containing five acres, separated from the property of the Joint Stock Bank by Nass-street, to which it has a frontage of 660 feet, extending from George-street to Duncan-street, with a frontage of —— feet to each of the latter streets.
The intention to establish immediately a branch of the Joint Stock in the premises on the opposite side of the road to this property, known as Brougham Hall, must add very considerably to the value of this and other land surrounding it; so that the opportunity to secure so large and valuable a block should not be allowed to pass by any speculator or capitalist acquainted with or interested in the township.
A plan of the property may be seen at the Mart.
Title perfectly satisfactory.
Terms at sale.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION by BOWDEN and THRELKELD, at the Commissariat Stores, on FRIDAY, the 23rd September, at 10 o'clock, on account of the Accountant-General of H.M. Navy, the undermentioned articles, landed from H.M. Ships.
Biscuit dust, cooks' slush, blue and grey cloth, bread bags, iron and wood casks, hammocks, sails, cordage, &c., &c.,
Terms, cash.

Full-cut Hobart Town Timber.
Now landing, ex Reindeer.
19,000 Palings, 5 and 6 feet
69,000 Shingles.
For Unreserved Sale, on FRIDAY next, on the east side of the Circular Quay.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on the east side of the Circular Quay, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the [illegible] half-past 2 o'clock p.m.,
Ex Reindeer,
Full-cut,
426 pieces, 3 x 2, 10 feet
128 ditto, ditto, 12 ditto
53 ditto, ditto, 14 and 16 ditto
50 ditto 5 x 2, 10 ditto
40 ditto, ditto, 13 ditto
32 ditto, ditto, 14, 15, 16, and 18 ditto
2 ditto, 6 x 3, 16 ditto
35 ditto, 6 x 6, 12 and 16 ditto
600 battens, 10 ditto
500 ditto, 12 ditto
265 ditto, 15 and 16 ditto
19,720 palings, 5 and 6 ditto
69,000 shingles.
Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.
FRIDAY, 23rd September, 1859.
New Goods.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
150 cases Feast's bottled fruits
200 prime Westphalia hams
140 ditto York ditto
50 cases Compton's prime bacon
150 ditto Wotherspoon's 1-lb. jams
70 ditto Compton's salmon, 1 and 2-lb. tins
90 ditto Whybrow's 1-lb. and ½-lb. mustard
50 ditto ditto pint pickles
100 ditto Feast's ditto ditto
80 ditto ½-tins sardines
20 ditto ½-pint salad oil
45 ditto ½-pint castor oil
35 ditto Lescher's starch, 1-lb. and 5-lb packets
Also,
120 drums boiled and raw oil.
Terms at sale.

The Victoria Hotel, now licensed as the Bull's Head, at the corner of Woolloomooloo and Forbes streets.
For Positive Sale.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed by Mr. Rhoden to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 29th of September, at 11 o'clock,
The extensive and very superior property at the corner of Forbes and Woolloomooloo streets, erected by Mr. Rhoden, and long known as the Victoria Inn, but at present held by Mr. Watkins, and called the Bull's Head.
The premises were built in a very substantial manner in the cheap times, and are really a first class property. The frontage to Forbes-street is 80 feet, the building extending to 25 feet in Woolloomooloo-street.
The basement is of stone, and contains wine and beer cellars, cool and dry.
On the ground floor is the spacious and convenient bar, at the corner of the street, fitted with cedar counter, four-motion beer engine, six-motion spirit fountain; handsome set of shelves, with spirit kegs; measures, &c; benches for the accommodation of the bar trade, and every convenience.
At the rear of the bar is a neat parlour. A private entrance hall from Forbes-street, with two parlours or sitting-rooms on the right hand.
On the first floor are two rooms extending the whole length of the building, fronting Forbes-street, easily made into one long room by folding doors. On the same floor are two good bedrooms. The front rooms on this floor open on to a very neat balcony, having a view of the harbour, and extending round the building. Handsome gas-fittings will be found in these rooms and in other parts of the premises. The joiners' work, like that of other artificers, is of the best description. On the upper floor are four bedrooms.
The kitchen is about 24 feet long, and broad in proportion; it is built of brick on stone foundation—the walls stuccoed
The yard has a cart entrance from Forbes-street, and is well enclosed.
The premises, on the whole, are of a superior kind, and will form a permanent and paying investment for any capitalist.
The proprietor and auctioneers particularly request that intending purchasers will inspect the property throughout.
A plan on view at the Mart.
The usual Riley Estate title.
Terms at sale.

Gouda Cheese,
Derby ditto.
Ex Madura, from Amsterdam.
FRIDAY, 23rd instant.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, on above day,
500 boxes prime Gouda cheese, each 1
250 ditto ditto Derby ditto, ditto.
Terms at sale.

Two very substantial, neat, and convenient houses in Woolloomooloo-street, near Forbes-street, opposite the residence of Mr. Donovan, and adjoining the property of Mrs. Simmons.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed by the proprietors to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, the 22nd of September, at 11 o'clock,
Two excellent dwelling houses, situated on the north side of Woolloomooloo-street, near Forbes-street, being numbers 128 and 130, built of stone and brick in a very superior manner. The fronts are of stone 18 inches thick, draft and picked work; the other walls of brick, and brick partitions.
No. 128 contains an entrance hall and two rooms on the ground floor, two rooms on the first floor, one in the attic with a large closet adjoining, kitchen on the ground floor, good yard, water laid on, very neat balcony extending along the front in Woolloomooloo-street.
No. 130 contains the same accommodation as 128, with an extra room over the kitchen.
This is a property worthy the notice of all persons desirous of investing their money by adding to their rent roll.
A plan on view at the Mart.
Terms at sale.

Ogleby's Candles, ex John Bright.
On account of whom it may concern.
FRIDAY, 23rd September.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
H B over 30 in diamond, Nos. 21 to 121,
42 boxes Ogleby's crystalline candles, slightly damaged by sea water
50 ditto ditto, much damaged.
Nos. 121 to 70,
8 boxes Ogleby's patent sperm candles, slightly damaged by sea water
32 ditto ditto, much damaged.
Terms, cash.

Oilmen's Stores, &c.
Pint and Quart Pickles
Sauces, pints and half-pints
Bottled Fruits
Salad Oil, pints and half-pints
Colman's Mustard, 1 lb. and ½ lb.
Quart Vinegar
Sardines, ½ lb and ¼ lb. tins
Salmon, 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins
Rice, Fish, Tomatoes, &c., &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 21, 1859, at 11 o'clock precisely,
45 packages of the above
Without the slightest reserve,
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, September 21st, 1859.
Fine Patras Currants
Barcelona Nuts
Eleme Raisins
Muscatel ditto.
Important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 21st, at 11 o'clock prompt,
5 caroteels currants
10 cases ditto
10 barrels fine Barcelona nuts
50 boxes Eleme raisins
75 ditto muscatel ditto.
Terms at sale.

Cork Rose Butter.
To Grocers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 21st, 1859, at 1 o'clock prompt,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Winifred, Crocket, master, from Liverpool,
R in diamond,
26 firkins butter, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Positive Sale.
Byass' Bottled Ale and Porter.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.
In order to close consignments, which was ordered by September mail, and prior to Messrs. M. and L. Brodziaks' removal from their present stores.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell at the Stores of Messrs. M. and L. Brodziak, Wynyard-lane, THIS DAY, September 21st, 1859, at a quarter to 11 o'clock prompt,
500 casks Byass' ale and porter.
Without the slightest reserve,
In lots to suit the trade.
Terms at sale.

Barilla.
To Soap Boilers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 21st, 1859, at 11 o'clock precisely,
1 ton barilla.
Sample on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Gum.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Bostonian, Burnham, master, from London.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 21st, 1859, at 11 o'clock,
3 casks gum, much damaged.
Terms, cash.

White Lead.
To Oilmen, Painters, and others,

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 21, 1859, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
T in diamond,
1-100—100 kegs white lead, all more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Continuation of SALE of
General Ironmongery
Electro-plated Ware
Jewellery, Cutlery, &c.
To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, September 22nd, 1859, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The remainder of the invoice of the above goods.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

133 Iron Kegs White Lead.
Ex Naomi.
To Painters, Oilmen, and others.
For Sale by Auction, THIS DAY, Wednesday.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY (Wednesday), September 21, 1859, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Naomi,
67 iron kegs white lead, each 28 lb.
66 ditto ditto, each 56 lb.
Terms at sale.

Continuation Sale.
New and Seasonable Drapery, Slops, &c., now landing from the Lord Raglan, Naomi, &c.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.
On THURSDAY, 22nd,
FRIDAY, 23rd,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above days, at their Rooms, Pitt-street,
217 packages new and choice drapery, slops, &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

American Goods.
The Ocean Rover's Cargo,
Consisting of
American Notions
Woodware, Furniture
Clocks
Ironmongery
Provisions
Oilmen's Stores
Dried Fruits
Building Materials
Ash Oars, &c.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 21st instant,
Without reserve,
The above vessel's cargo, containing a full assortment of the above goods, viz.,
CHAIRS AND WOODWARE.
Fillmore ornamented cane-seated chairs
La Fayette ditto
Baltimore ditto
Astor Grecian ditto
Baltimore ditto, and back rockers
Baltimore ditto, settees
Medallion back cane sofas
Mahogany, French, horsehair spring-seated chairs
Ditto ditto spindle back
Ditto ditto crown ditto
Ditto ditto covered ditto
Oak library chairs, revolving on screw
Ditto ditto, ditto on pivots
O. G. drab and dark wood-seat chairs
Double back ditto
Baltimore ditto
Children's dining and rocking chairs
Spring and whittle clothes pegs
Painted tubs, in nests
3-hoop buckets
Rolling pins, pick handles.
CLOCKS.
30-hour and 8-day rosewood alarum clocks
Ditto rose scroll ditto
Ditto 6-inch octagon levers
Ditto 8 and 10 inch alarum ditto
Ditto and 8-day short gothic ditto
Ditto column ditto
Eight-day office ditto
Thirty-hour and 8-day O.G. alarum clocks
Ditto ditto O.O G. ditto
Ditto scroll rosewood ditto
Ditto 5-inch pendulum ditto
Eight-day jerome drop ditto.
HARDWARE.
Three-prong socket hay forks
Sluice forks
Patent horse hoes
Hide chaff cutters, assorted
Patent stalk cutters
Feed cutters and crushers
Boring machines
Stone trucks
Counter and platform scales
Collins' handled axes
Simmons' axe heads
Boys' handled axes
Bench axes
Shingling and lathing hatchets
Drifting picks
Steel face hammers
American clinch nails
Ame's R. P. shovels
Day's ditto ditto
Sanders' ditto ditto
8 x 10 glazed sashes
10 x 12 ditto
10 x 16 ditto
Four-panel glazed sash doors—6·6 x 2·6, 6·8 x 2·8, 6·10 x 2·10, 7·0 x 3·0, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Damaged American Hardware, &c.
On account of whom it may concern.—Ex Ocean Rover.
To Ironmongers and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 21st instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
M in diamond, S outside,
11 nests tubs, each 8
4 dozen 3-hoop buckets
16 cases, each 2 dozen, H. Collins' handled axes
4 ditto, each 1 dozen, S. Collins' ditto ditto
2 cases, each 4 dozen, Simmond's boys' axes
§18— 1 case, 6 No. 4 store trucks
16— 1 ditto, 6 No. 3 ditto ditto
13— 1 ditto, 8 No. 1 ditto ditto
1 box, containing 6 adzes
6 cases clocks.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Holloware and Grates.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Lord Raglan, ——, master, from London.
To Ironmongers and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
All more or less damaged by seawater.
R over S—§ 1, 2, 5, 8
4 hogsheads holloware, S D.
4 ditto ditto
10—1 ditto ditto, much damaged
24—1 bright drawing-room grate, much damaged
4 tin tea pots
26—1 bright drawing-room grate, slightly damaged
4 tin tea pots, slightly damaged
34—1 bright drawing-room grate
35—1 ditto ditto, slightly damaged
1 ditto ditto, ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

Register Grates and Kitchen Ranges
Ironmongery
Saddlery
Plated Ware, &c., &c.
To Ironmongers, Saddlers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
54 packages of the above goods, viz.,
Bright and bronze drawing-room grates
Kitchen ranges, with oven and boiler complete
Assorted holloware, in hogsheads, from the Hill-top Foundry
Best cut Flemish tacks
Wove wire dish covers
Tin and Japan ware
Fireproof iron safes
Wrought iron patent folding bedsteads
Japanned coal scoops
Ditto fenders
Ditto water cans
Spades, shovels, places
Nails, brads, &c.
Gents' all-over hogskin saddles
Stockmen's ditto with metal rings and D's
Plated spurs
Waggoners' whips
Brougham and carriage lamps
Walker's percussion caps
Electro-plated cruet frames
Filagre baskets
Sets of salts, mustards, and peppers, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Shingles, Timber, and Potatoes.
The cargo of the Tasmanian.
Auction Sale, THURSDAY afternoon, Patent Slip Wharf, at half-past 2 p.m.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co. to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, at half-past 2 o'clock, at the Patent Slip Wharf,
100,000 full-cut superior oak shingles
50,000 feet choice full-cut timber, of the following sizes and lengths:
3 x 2, from 10ft. to 15ft.; 5 x 2, 10ft. to 15ft.; 6 x 2, 12ft.; 7 x 2, 14ft. 6 x 2½, 11 to 13ft.; 5 x 3, 10 to 14ft.; 6 x 3, 10 to 15ft.; 7 x 3, 10 to 14ft.
The whole of which will be positively sold in lots to suit purchasers, at the best obtainable price.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
Also, 20 tons very choice Brown's River potatoes.
Well worthy the notice of vessels going east, being the finest samples sent this season from Van Diemen's Land.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Byass's Ale and Porter.
Ex Klawetter, Nobiszen, master, from London.
Auction at Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co.'s Stores.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co.'s Stores, O'Connell-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
32 casks Byass' ale, slightly damaged
24 ditto porter, ditto
79 casks Byass's ale, each 4 dozen
86 ditto ditto porter, each 4 dozen
Much damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Bostonian, Burnham, master, from London.
Morrice, Cox, and Co.'s Stout.
WEDNESDAY, September 21st.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 21st September, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
LS in diamond over S,
About 53 casks Morrice, Cox, and Co.'s stout, much damaged
53 ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto
IC in diamond,
18 ditto ditto ditto ale, slightly ditto.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Sebastopol, Captain Luckie, from London.
340 Cases Oilmen's Stores, &c.
Damaged by Sea Water.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 21st September, at a quarter to 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Sebastopol,
340 cases oilmen's stores, &c.
LB&Co. in diamond.
606-625— 9 cases Hill and Ledger's half-pint sauces
626 635— 2 ditto ditto mushroom ketchup
1- 50— 8 ditto herrings, each 2 dozen tins
176— 1 case ditto red cabbage, pints
51-150 —13 cases ditto pint pickles
436-485— 8 ditto ditto 1 lb. tins jams
376-415— 3 ditto ½ lb. mustard
506-605—13 ditto quart vinegar
417-422— 2 ditto ditto 1 lb. mustard
306-355—10 ditto half-pints castor oil
486-505— 2 ditto Hill and Ledger's 1 lb. marmalade
281-305— 4 ditto ½ pints salad oil
SL in diamond.
1 case 2 lb. salmon.
All more or less damaged.
XL in diamond.
103 boxes Neva candles, much damaged
161 ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto.
Terms, cash.

New Patras Currants.
Auction Sale on WEDNESDAY, 21st instant.
To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.
Just landed, in good order and condition.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell-streets, THIS DAY, September 21st, at 11 o'clock,
50 barrels new Patras currants, just landed, in excellent condition.
Terms at sale.

Extensive Sale of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, and Provisions, WEDNESDAY, 21st September.
To Grocers, Provision Dealers, and Storekeepers.

MESSRS W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 21st September, at 11 o'clock,
Sundry parcels of oilmen's stores and groceries, recent shipments, viz—
Lockart's Dublin oysters, Chedder cheese in tins, finest Dunlop in ditto ditto, Port Cooper cheese, Gonda cheese, English middle bacon, Albert's ½ lb. sardines, Edwards' ½ lb. ditto ditto, Whybrow's pint salad oil, Whybrow's pickles, red herrings, maccaroni, vermicelli, tapioca, layers muscatel raisins, Patras currants, prime salmon, Lescher's starch 1 lb. packets, ditto ditto ditto ½ lb. packets, Price's belmont candles, Brandon's ditto; also, one ton bleached ginger.
Terms at sale.

First-class Mauritius Sugars.
The Entire Cargo of the brig Wild Wave, from Mauritius.
Crystal Counter and Ration Sugars.
2733 Bags for positive sale by Public Auction.
WEDNESDAY, 21st September,
At the Australian Auction Mart.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 21st September, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo, consisting of 2733 bags finest Mauritius sugars, just arrived per Wild Wave, as follows:—
HB—
No. 1. 60 bags Gaité fine white sparkling crystals
HM—
25 ditto Belle Rive light grey fine large-grain counter
G&C—
No. 1. 139 ditto California fine dark ration
2. 277 ditto Rosalie fine brown ditto
3. 400 ditto Standley superior brown counter
4. 263 ditto California light counter
5. 159 ditto Rosalie light brown ditto
6. 70 ditto California Valet light brown grainy counter
7. 340 ditto Belle Rive fine bright ditto ditto
8. 241 ditto St. Antonie large grain light brown crystals
9. 170 ditto Bassin fine white crystals
10. 410 ditto Gaité large white crystals, very fine
11. 69 Gaité very fine light brown counter
12. 110 Riviere Noire large-grain light sparkling counter.
The auctioneers have much pleasure in announcing the unreserved sale of the above valuable cargo, which has been selected with great care and judgment by an experienced person without regard to expense, and (notwithstanding the extreme rates now ruling) consists of the finest produce of the Mauritius. Messrs. W. D. and Co. would call attention to the state of the Mauritius markets at the time of the Wild Wave sailing, when sugars were exceeding high and still advancing in price, and markets almost bare. The sale will be entirely unreserved, and samples of the cargo may be seen at the rooms of the auctioneers.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Price's Belmont Candles.
200 Boxes.
Auction Sale, THIS DAY.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
200 boxes Price's No. 1, Belmont sperm candles.
Terms at sale.

Brushware.
To Ironmongers, Painters, Fancy Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of 11 packages brushware, &c., ex Sebastopol, comprising
Hair brooms
Bannister brushes
Ground paint brushes
Mawkin's patent ditto
Whitewash brushes
Distemper ditto
Painters' dusters
Plain scrubbing brushes
Shoe and stove ditto
Hand brushes
Sash tools
Scavenger bass brooms
Curry combs
Crumb brushes
Hair, tooth, and nail brushes, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Roofing and Sheathing Felt.
To Builders, Contractors, Boatbuilders, and others.
Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 22nd September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, at 11 o'clock,
20 frames patent roofing felt
20 ditto ditto sheathing ditto.
Terms at sale.

Very fine genuine Panama Hats, N. B.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Slopsellers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock,
8 serons very fine panama hats, genuine.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Bostonian, Captain Burnham, from London.
Wax Vestas.
Damaged by sea water.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 21st September, at 11 o'clock,
One case wax vestas, containing
2 dozen japanned boxes, 1000
3 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
12 ditto ditto ditto, 500
6 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
15 ditto ditto ditto, 250,
Slightly damaged.
Also,
11 dozen japanned boxes, 1000
12 ditto ditto ditto, 500
45 ditto ditto ditto, 250,
Sound.
Terms, cash.

20 Cases I N.E. Matches.
Ex Madura.
To Tobacconists, Grocers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 21st September, at 11 o'clock,
20 cases I.N.E. matches.
Terms at sale.

Gunny and Three-Bushel Bags.
To Merchants, Corn Dealers, Country Buyers, and others

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, at 11 o'clock,
25 bales gunny bags
23 ditto 2½ lb. 3-bushel bags.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Galvanized Iron.
On account of whom it may concern.
To Ironmongers and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, the 22nd September, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases galvanised iron, much damaged
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged Brushware and Broom Handles.
Ex Sebastopol, Luckie, from London.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Sebastopol, damaged by sea water,
AB in diamond,
§5—1 cask (slightly damaged), containing
2 dozen plain scrubbing brushes
2 ditto Adelaide pattern ditto ditto, No 3.
8 ditto ditto ditto, No. 4 and 5, 4 dozen of each size
16 ditto winged scrubbing brushes, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, 4 dozen of each
4 ditto deck clamps
4 ditto ditto, blocked
9.—1 cask (slightly damaged), containing
48 scavenger bass brooms.
12-19.—8 bundles (slightly damaged), each containing 100 broom handles.
22.—1 cask (much damaged), containing
2 dozen ground distemper brushes
12 ditto No. 6 sash tools
12 ditto hog's-hair flat tools, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4
6 gross camel hair pencils, all goose
6 ditto ditto ditto, all duck
1 ditto ditto ditto, all crow
5 dozen flat C.H. tools, ½ inch to 2 inch
4 ditto round C.H. tools, Nos 1, 2, 3, and 4
3 gross camel's hair pencils, assorted
6 dozen sable goose coritz pencils
3 ditto ditto duck ditto
2 ditto ditto crow ditto
1 ditto badger hair softeners, for grainers
9 ditto Parokin's patent oval sash tools
2 ditto ditto ground distemper brushes
18 ditto ditto sash tools
1 ditto black japanned hearth brushes, black hair
1 ditto ditto ditto, white hair
1 ditto ditto ditto, ditto.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Sebastopol, Luckie, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.
13 Packages Hollowware.
For Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 22nd September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Sebastopol, damaged by sea water,
L in diamond,
§ 1- 3, 5—4 hogsheads, much damaged, each containing
36 tinned saucepans and covers, 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, and 11 gallons—6 of each size
65 tinned saucepans and covers, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 gallons—13 of each size
21 oval pots, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 gallons—3 of each size
4 and 6—2 hogsheads same as above, slightly damaged
7-10—4 ditto, much damaged, each containing
96 tinned saucepans and covers, 3, 4, 5, and 7 gallons—24 of each size
18 tinned saucepans and covers, 6, 8, and 9 gallons—6 of each size
9 tinned saucepans, ft. handles and covers, 2, 2½, and 3 gallons—3 of each size
9 oval pots, 4, 5, and 10 gallons—3 of each size
8 oval pots, 7 and 8 gallons—4 of each
11—1 hogshead, slightly damaged, containing
24 tinned tea-kettles, 1, 6, 7, and 8 gallons—6 of each size
88 tinned tea kettles, 2, 3, 4, and 5 gallons, 22 of each size
12—1 hogshead, much damaged, same as No. 11
13—1 hogshead, much damaged, containing
111 tinned tea-kettles, 3, 4, and 5 gallons—37 of each size.
Terms, cash.

33 Coils Woolwashing
13 Coils Europe Rope.
Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 22nd September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, at 11 o'clock,
33 coils woolwashing
13 coils Europe rope.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ferdinand Bramm.
Corded Skirts and Printed Muslins,
Damaged by sea water.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, September 23rd, at half-past 10,
On account of whom it may concern:—
C in diamond,
56—part bale, 14 dozen patent cord skirts and baling
57—ditto, 17 dozen ditto ditto ditto
58—ditto, 7 dozen ditto ditto ditto
59—ditto, 20 dozen ditto ditto ditto
60—ditto, 10 dozen ditto ditto ditto
61—ditto, 15 dozen ditto ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Russia Crash.
Ex Sebastopol.
Damaged by sea water.

MESSRS W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 23rd instant, at half-past 10,
On account of whom it may concern.
D in diamond,
35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, and balings—17 bales Russia crash, each containing 375 yards, all more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms cash.

Summer Cloth Mantles
Brown and Buff Linen ditto and Jackets
Flounced Muslin Dresses, 16 yards
Josephine Kid Gloves
Rough Browns
Millers' Mole Trousers, colonial cut
Men's Black Cloth Sacs
Ditto Black, Drab, and Cream Alpaca ditto
Ditto Light Fancy Tweed ditto
Ditto White Grass Cloth Ditto
Ditto White and Brown Drill Trousers, &c., &c.
273 Packages.
Ex Sebastopol and Damascus.
On FRIDAY, 23rd instant.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 23rd, at 11 o'clock,
273 packages general drapery, slops, &c., comprising the above, and a general assorted and most useful parcel.
Particulars in to-morrow's issue.
The auctioneers have great pleasure in assuring buyers that this parcel is superior to any that they have offered this season.
Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1490061

SALES BY AUCTION.

On FRIDAY next.

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE SALE.
CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd September, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable freehold properties:
CITY OF SYDNEY.
CLEVELAND STREET.—The only unoccupied land overlooking the park, having 88½ feet frontage to the street adjoining Mr Bibbs' newly erected cottage.
BOURKE AND STANLEY STREETS.—Corner allotment of land, having 40 feet frontage to Bourke-street, and 80 feet frontage to Stanley-street.
BANKSTOWN.—A capital farm of 92 acres, fronting George's River, Spencer's grant, adjoining David Johnstone's.
BRISBANE WATER, 1080 acres Medway and Eerkley Estates, Tuggerah Beach.
LONGBOTTOM.—Two valuable and beautifully situated blocks of land, about 2½ acres each, near the Burwood Railway Station.
EAST MAITLAND.—Three half-acre lots in the heart of the town. Lot 23 of section 22; lot 1 of section 18, and lot 16 of section 19.
SHOALHAVEN RIVER.—100 acres on the River, Ferguson's grant.
FAIRY MEADOW, ILLAWARRA.—27 acres, with water frontage, part of Bowman's 300 acres.
PORT MACQUARIE.—50 acres, Limeburner's Creek. A well known good piece of land.
Plans on view at the Rooms, where further particulars can be obtained.
Terms.—One fourth cash; the residue 20 years' credit, at a small interest.

FOR POSITIVE and UNRESERVED SALE,
To close a joint estate.

PADDINGTON.
Extensive Block of Land, having 119 feet frontage to the South Head Road, immediately opposite the eastern end of the Military Barracks, with the premises erected thereon, consisting of a range of Four Brick and Weatherboard Houses.

Title unquestionable. For full particulars apply to M. C. Stephen, Esq, Solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, without any reserve, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 26th September, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable freehold properties, situate opposite the Military Barracks, fronting the SOUTH HEAD ROAD.
LOT 1.—All that piece or parcel of land, commencing at the junction of the South Head Road with a Government Road, having 80 feet frontage to the former and 104 feet frontage to the latter, on which are erected the following premises:—
Two two-story brick-built houses, on stone foundations, containing severally five and three rooms each, formerly known as the Nag's Head Inn.
A weatherboard cottage, brick-nogged, adjoining, containing two rooms.
A large two-story house, built of weatherboards, brick-nogged, containing six rooms, and verandah, with yards, well of water, extensive stabling, &c., at the rear.
. The whole of this lot was let to Mr. Morrow on an improving lease, at £52 per annum, which expires on the 1st January next. They are now in capital order, and realise about £120 per annum.
LOT 2.—All that piece of land adjoining lot 1, having a frontage of 39 feet to the South Head Road, with a depth of about 120 feet, extending to a road at the back, to which it has also a large frontage.
☞ This extensive and valuable property is situate in the centre of the most populous and improving suburb of Sydney, fronting the Old South Head Road, a little beyond the Greenwood Tree Inn, and near the entrance to Ormond House.
There will not be the slightest reserve, for the whole must be positively disposed of on the above date, to close the affairs of an estate, and the auctioneer can, therefore, with confidence recommend to this sale the attention of all in search of a good and paying investment.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE SALE.
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTIES.
CHARLOTTE-PLACE, CHURCH-HILL
CUMBERLAND-STREET
GLOUCESTER-STREET
LITTLE GEORGE-STREET.
GLENKNOW ESTATE, WILLOUGHBY.
ALLENDALE, PORT MACQUARIE.
TOWN OF VICTORIA, NEW ZEALAND.
Titles, indisputable.
Terms: One-quarter cash, residue may remain secured on the property.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from W. STUART MOUTRY, Esq., (previous to that gentleman's departure for England) to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 17th October, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable freehold properties:—
CITY OF SYDNEY.
LOT 1.—MOUTRY'S BUILDINGS, CHURCH-HILL, opposite the reserve for public recreation, occupying and having an extensive frontage to CHARLOTTE-PLACE, CHURCH-HILL, CUMBERLAND-STREET, GLOUCESTER-STREET, comprising a CAPACIOUS STONE-BUILT VERANDAH HOUSE, containing entrance hall, eight rooms, kitchen, washhouse, &c. A SUBSTANTIAL and HANDSOME THREE-STORY FAMILY RESIDENCE (occupied by the proprietor), containing entrance hall, six rooms, ornamental balcony in front, kitchen, servant's room, closet, washhouse, &c. At the rear, on an unoccupied frontage of about 36 feet to Cumberland-street, are stable, gig-house, and other offices.
This very complete city residence was erected under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Hume, the architect, and is built in his best style.
THREE FAITHFULLY-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSES, each containing three rooms, store closet, covered back verandahs, leading to the kitchen, yard, &c.
. The whole of this block of house property is in capital order and finished in a superior manner, possessing every requisite for comfort and convenience. The houses have all good back entrances, with water laid on, and the front is surrounded with dwarf wall and iron palisading with iron gates to each entrance. They are all let to highly respectable tenants.
LOT 2.—TWO STONE COTTAGES in Cumberland-street and Gloucester-street, opposite ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, occupying an aggregate frontage of 28 feet 7 inches to these streets.
. This is a very choice site, situate a few yards from Lot 1, and worthy of improved premises being erected thereon.
LOT 3.—A valuable Allotment of Land, immediately at the rear of the handsome newly-erected premises occupied by the Australian Insurance Company, and Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co., having the following frontages:—
27½ feet to Little George-street
23½ feet to Hamilton-street
31½ feet to a lane at the rear.
LOT 4.—GLENKNOW, parish of Willoughby, containing 16 acres, fronting Burns' Bay, Lane Cove River, adjoining Lewis's 21 acre grant, Mr. Charles' vineyard and orangery, and divided by a road from Nicholson's 380 acres.
. This is a beautifully situated piece of land, with extensive water frontage, and having a fine creek passing through it.
LOT 5.—ALLENDALE ESTATE, Port Macquarie, allotment No. 337, as per plan, containing 5 acres.
LOT 6.—TOWNSHIP OF VICTORIA, Bay of Islands, New Zealand, Allotment No. 3 of Section B. in the above town, on the northern side of Waitangi-street, with a frontage of 50 feet to that street, and extending backwards 75 feet.
☞ The attention of capitalists and others desirous of securing sterling investments is called to this sale. Especial notice is directed to the Sydney properties, which, in point of position and other advantages, cannot be surpassed in the city. Intending purchasers are particularly invited to inspect the properties prior to sale.
Cards to view can be obtained, and plans seen, at the Rooms.

TARMON'S ESTATE,
WOOLLOOMOOLOO HEIGHTS.
EXTENSIVE SALE.
VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from the proprietor, RICHARD HARNETT, Esq., to sell by public auction, on an early date, due notice of which will be given,
All that extensive and valuable block of CITY FREEHOLD PROPERTY, containing an area of about FOUR ACRES, extending from VICTORIA-STREET to WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY, to both of which it has a very large frontage, and comprising the following:—
FAIRFAX'S WHARF, steam mill, and timber yard.
ELLIOTT'S WHARF and yard, abutting into the proposed new Circular Quay.
COMMODIOUS VILLA RESIDENCE and grounds fronting Victoria-street, occupied by the proprietor.
BUILDING SITES in VICTORIA-STREET, containing an aggregate of 385 FEET street frontage, overlooking and commanding splendid views of the harbour, &c.
TWELVE WELL-FINISHED DWELLING-HOUSES in BROUGHAM and DUKE STREETS.
BUILDING ALLOTMENTS in BROUGHAM and DUKE STREETS, &c.
☞ A plan showing the subdivision of this valuable city estate is in course of preparation, and will be ready for inspection in a few days. The whole property is in capital order, yielding a large revenue, and the attention of capitalists and others seeking FIRST-CLASS CITY INVESTMENTS is directed to the notice of this important sale.
Full particulars will shortly be announced.

By Order of the Trustees of the Will of the late Thomas Smith, Esq.
GLENROCK, DARLING POINT.

The whole of the residue of this truly valuable and beautifully situated Estate, containing an area of 8 acres 2 roods and 29 perches, and comprising
LOT 1.
GLENROCK HOUSE AND GROUNDS, the residence of Mrs. SMITH.
LOT 2.
The Villa, with Grounds, known as THE OCTAGON, the residence of JOHN LAMB, Esq.
LOT 3.
A STONE-BUILT GOTHIC VILLA, with Grounds, at present unoccupied.
LOTS 4 and 5.
TWO MAGNIFICENT VILLA SITES, containing severally 1 ACRE 3 ROODS and 26 PERCHES, and 1 ACRE 2 ROODS; adjoining "GREENOAKS," the Estate of T. S. MORT, Esq., and "ECCLESBOURNE," the Residence and Grounds of JAMES NORTON, Jun., Esq.
TITLE, unquestionable; for full particulars of which apply to Messrs. NORTON, SON, and BARKER, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street.
TERMS—One-third cash; residue may remain secured by mortgage on the property at seven per cent. per annum.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 17th October, at 11 o'clock,
That extensive and romantically situated property, GLENROCK, DARLING POINT, containing an area of upwards of 8½ acres, lying between the Darling Point Road and Ocean-street, and surrounded by the well-known mansions of Messrs. T. S Mort, James Norton, jun., Lenehan, Coveny, and his Honor Mr. Justice Cheeke; also, by the lands of Messrs. Knox, Salamon, and others.
The estate has been subdivided into the following lots, with great care and with a due regard to the unique and complete distinctness of each site:—
LOT 1. GLENROCK HOUSE. A stone-built handsome and most commodious family mansion, containing wide flagged verandah, surrounding the whole front; hall and passage, 35 x 8 feet; drawing-room, 19 x 15; dining-room, 22 x 14; breakfast parlour, 20 x 15; five bedrooms, two of which are 21 feet in length by 15 and 17 feet respectively in width; dressing-room, store-room, pantry, &c.
The OUT-OFFICES comprise kitchen, fitted with patent range, ovens, and every convenience; larder, laundry, with copper, &c.; and three servants' bedrooms. At the rear is the yard, enclosed by a stone wall, with neat coping, which contains the stable of four stalls, and roomy coach-house—all stone built; well of immense depth, with a never-failing supply of good water; fowl-house, cow-shed, hay store, pigstyes, and a number of other buildings.
All these premises are in first-rate order and repair, and most of the rooms of the house are finished in a very complete and choice style.
THE GROUNDS attached to Glenrock contain an area of 3 acres 2 roods and 39 perches, with entrance from the South Head Road by handsome park gates with Gothic lodge, containing three apartments.
They are laid out in shrubberies, flower garden, orchard, delightful lawns and terraces, with a noble carriage drive to the house passing through; indeed everything that art and taste could suggest has been done to heighten, if possible, the natural beauties of this charming site.
LOT 2.—THE OCTAGON, a remarkably neat villa residence, containing entrance hall and passage, drawing-room about 19 x 14, dining-room about 16 x 13, three bedrooms, kitchen, pantry, &c.; yard at the rear, with laundry and three large iron water tanks.
THE GROUNDS, which are approached by a carriage drive by the Darling Point Road, immediately at the entrance lodge to Green Oaks, comprise an area of 1½ acres, with beautiful sloping lawn, garden, shrubbery, &c.
LOT 3.—A very elegant stone-built GOTHIC VILLA, containing dining-room 25 x 14, drawing-room, two bedrooms, kitchen with range, yard with sheds, slate water tank, &c.
The grounds to this lot contain an area of 3 roods 24 perches, approached from Ocean-street, and are very prettily laid out in terraces with steps into garden, orchard, lawn, &c.
LOT 4.—A VILLA SITE, with an area of 3 roods and 26 perches, approached by a reserved road from Ocean-street, and adjoining the grounds attached to the residence of James Norton, junior, Esq.
It is laid out in terraced orchard and garden, with stone steps leading from parterre to parterre. This lot has been specially arranged so as to contain a magnificent site on the elevated ground, while the sheltered portion renders the lower ground well adapted for the culture of rare and exotic plants.
LOT 5 contains 1 acre 2 roods and 18 perches adjoining Greenoaks, the residence of T. S. Mort, Esq. It is approached from Ocean-street, and forms one of the most romantic sites to be found on the point.
☞ It would be impossible to do justice to a valuable property of the above description, within the limits of an advertisement, though too much cannot be said of its superb and unsurpassed position, or the natural loveliness of the locality, even at the hazard of frequent repetition. Indeed, the whole estate may be said to stand single in the colony, and to have in the peculiar character of its beauty no parallel elsewhere. On this delightful spot, rich in charming panoramic views and ever shifting colors, the infinite varieties of scenery can only be imagined, and must be seen to be properly appreciated.
The whole of the lots are in the market for bona fide disposal, and the sale affords a desideratum for which many have been anxiously waiting—an opportunity (which so rarely occurs) of purchasing first-class residences or sites in the best position on the famed Darling Point.
The whole estate is in perfect order, and the grounds tastefully arranged and planted with a valuable and very choice collection of all descriptions of ornamental shrubs and fruit trees, in full growth, and purchasers are reminded of the great advantage of securing sites upon which so much money and labour have been expended, and which are now in a state which would take many years to bring to such perfection.
A LARGE PLAN of the property is in course of preparation, and will shortly be on view at the Rooms. In the meantime, cards to view can be obtained on application to the Auctioneer.

PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.
For Positive Sale.
VALUABLE BLOCK of CITY BUSINESS PREMISES, next the POLYTECHNIC, and two doors from BATHURST-STREET, being Nos. 336, 338, and 340, PITT-STREET, comprising THREE SUBSTANTIAL BRICK-BUILT HOUSES, with SHOPS, &c., and the EXTENSIVE LIVERY STABLES adjoining, now occupied by Mr. Argent.
Title unobjectionable. For full particulars apply to W. G. A. FITZHARDINGE, Esq., solicitor.
Terms, liberal—one-half cash, the residue may remain on mortgage for 3 years, at 8 per cent.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, on MONDAY 26th September, at 11 o'clock, for half-past, prompt,
All that piece or parcel of land, situated in the CITY OF SYDNEY, on the east side of PITT-STREET, two doors from BATHURST-STREET, having a frontage of 58 feet 9 inches, by a depth of about 126 feet, upon which are erected
THREE SUBSTANTIAL BRICK-BUILT HOUSES AND SHOPS,
containing as follows, viz.:—
No. 336—LARGE SHOP, 4 rooms, kitchen, &c., now occupied by Mr. Quirk, as a grocery store.
No. 338—Shop and 3 rooms, &c, now let to Mr. Caproni, sculptor.
No. 340—Shop and 3 rooms, with detached kitchen, large oven, &c., now in the occupation of Mr. May, baker; also,
Those EXTENSIVE LIVERY STABLES, let to Mr. Argent, with BRICK COTTAGE, &c.
. The whole of these premises have lately been newly shingled, and are in good condition; they are all let to respectable tenants, and at present bring in an aggregate rent of £344 10s. per annum. Water laid on.
☞ The attention of capitalists, trustees, and others looking out for a permanent or profitable investment is specially directed to the above sale, as it gives an opportunity, such as is seldom met with, for securing upon favourable terms a compact block of city business property, which even in the dullest times will always yield a handsome return. The rental, which at the present very reduced rates amounts to £344 10s. per annum, may safely be reckoned on, as at no time during the last twenty years have the rates in this part of Pitt-street been lower, and it may fairly be expected that, as improvements take place in this leading thoroughfare, the value of this property will become considerably enhanced.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

ARGYLE-STREET, CITY OF SYDNEY.

THREE Valuable BUILDING SITES, at the corner of ARGYLE STREET and NEW GEORGE-STREET, a few yards from GEORGE-STREET SOUTH, between the property of Mr. Henry Bell and the Argyle Stores.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 3rd October, at 11 o'clock,
All those three valuable allotments of land at the south-east corner of Argyle and New George streets, having each 18½ feet frontage to Argyle-street, with a depth of 60 feet, one lot of which has also a frontage of 60 feet to New George-street, being lots 12, 13, and 14, as per plan of subdivision.
☞ This valuable block of land will be sold in one or three lots to suit purchasers, and in calling attention to the sale Mr. Richardson scarcely deems it necessary to make a single comment, feeling confident that the position of the property speaks for itself, and that it will be acknowledged by all to be about one of the best sites in the city, especially for business purposes, being only a few yards from George-street, the wharves, and close to the whole business portion of the city.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

To Butchers, Soapboilers, Tanners, and other Manufacturers.
PETERSHAM.

Five Valuable Blocks of Land, containing from one quarter to half an acre each, with FRESH WATER FRONTAGE to LONG COVE CREEK, close to the Parramatta Road and the Petersham Railway Station.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George street, on FRIDAY, 23rd September.
Five capital pieces of land on the Canterbury Road, containing from one quarter to half an acre each, with fresh water frontage to LONG COVE CREEK.
☞ The value of the above sites, to manufacturers especially, cannot be over-estimated, for they are just the right distance from the city by a first-rate road, close to a RAILWAY STATION, and have that great desideratum FRESH WATER FRONTAGE to A NEVER-FAILING CREEK, in all seasons.
There is no part of the suburbs so admirably adapted in every respect for slaughter-houses, soap-boiling, tannery establishments, or indeed any description of manufactory, and the attention of all interested in these pursuits is directed to this sale.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

☞ On WEDNESDAY, the 21st, at half-past ten o'clock.

Very superior Personal and other Effects of a Professional Gentleman leaving the colony.
To Parties in search of really good Household or Office Furniture, &c. &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell, without the slightest reserve, by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at half-past ten o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned effects of a professional gentleman, comprising
Household furniture, cottage pianoforte, harp, by Mott, two wardrobes
Two chests drawers, two hair-seated couches, tables, chairs
Pier glasses, two first-class English-made office tables
Office presses, clocks, books, and pictures.
. Two large galvanic batteries
Electric apparatus
Very large camera, stand and case for the entire apparatus
Large glass bookcase
A very first-class surgical apparatus for adjusting broken legs
Aquarians, cases of corals, shells, double gun
Guitar, microscope, large flower-stand
Island curiosities, ornaments
Kent's patent mangling and weighing machines
Refrigerator, and a variety of useful nick-nacks, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, 21st, at 12 o'clock.

Just landed, ex Winnifred.
60 Mahogany Dining-room Chairs, hair-stuffed and covered in morocco leather, portable and otherwise
53 Hair Mattresses, assorted sizes
72 Feather and Down Pillows and Bolsters.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st, at 12 o'clock,
AMA—
§ 1 to 10 § Ten packages, enumerated as above.
Terms at sale.

☞ On FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.

To Engineers, Founders, and others.
Great Clearance Sale, prior to Removal.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Messrs. Napier and Co., Struth's Wharf, Sussex-street, to sell by public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A large and varied assortment of engineering implements and stock, all of which must be cleared off unreservedly, prior to removal.
A few articles are enumerated, namely,
Moulding boxes
Core barrels
Cupolas
Coke ovens
Punching and shearing machines
Cranes, shears
Scrap, cast, and wrought iron
Together with a variety of useful articles in the business.
Terms, cash.

Eleme Raisins,
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Lord Raglan, ——, master, from London.
Damaged.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, late 214, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
D in diamond FH outside,
49 boxes Eleme raisins.
Terms, cash

Opium.
For Auction Sale, on FRIDAY next, the 23rd instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, late 214, George-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
T Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
Three cases opium.
Terms at sale.

Beef in Carcase.
THIS MORNING.

DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at 9 o'clock,
Prime beef in carcase.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 21st September.
To Boating Men.
The Fastest Sailing Skiff in the Harbour.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
Fine fast-sailing skiff, decked, and well found in spars, gear, and sails, ballast, &c.
Terms, cash.
☞ Can be seen at Yates', Woolloomooloo Bay.

THURSDAY, 22nd September.

To Wine Merchants, Shippers, Tobacconists, Publicans, and others.
Extensive and unreserved Sale of
500 Cases Pale and Dark Brandy, in bond
23 Quarter-casks Pale Sherry
6 ditto ditto fine Old Port
2 Cases Manila Cigars, No. 3
30 Boxes Regalia ditto.
To be sold for cash, without reserve, to cover an advance.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following—
Two cases No. 3 Manila cigars, duty paid
40 boxes Regalia ditto, 250 each
W over — over 581,
90 cases fine old cognac, in bond, 1 dozen each
N over — over 585,
50 cases pale brandy, each 1 dozen, in bond
H over — over 509,
100 cases ditto, ditto, ditto
N over — over 585,
50 ditto ditto, ditto, ditto
N over — over 583,
133 half-cases ditto, ditto, ditto
Q over — over 613,
80 cases fine pale brandy, in bond, each 1 dozen
G over — over 622,
73 cases ditto, ditto, ditto
G over — over 624,
21 cases ditto, ditto, ditto
K over 606,
29 quarters fine pale sherry, in bond
Q over 572,
6 quarter-casks fine old port.
Terms cash.
☞ Buyers for cash will find the above a good opportunity.

THIS DAY.

Damaged China Marbles.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ferdinand Brumm.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY,
More or less damaged by sea water.
Case No. 90—
1 case China marbles, 39 mille marbles.
Terms, cash.
Also,
Sound China marbles.

WEDNESDAY, 28th September.

At the Stores of Messrs. Mason, Brothers, Circular Quay, Preparatory to their removing.

Preliminary Notice. ☞

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from Messrs. Mason, Brothers, to sell by auction, at their Stores, Circular Quay, on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of china, earthenware, &c.
☞ Full particulars of which will shortly be advertised

NOTICE OF REMOVAL to the NEW AUCTION ROOMS, situated on the ground recently occupied by the old Treasury, George-street. CHATTO and HUGHES have the pleasure to inform their numerous friends and the public generally, that they will, during the present week, remove from the premises now occupied by them, and where they have carried on the business of auctioneers and agents for the last six years, to those newly-erected and commodious stores recently completed, on the site of the Old Treasury, in George-street, two doors north of Margaret-street, and from the very extended accommodation afforded by, and the central position of the TREASURY AUCTION ROOMS, CHATTO and HUGHES will be able to offer much greater facilities for properly conducting the business entrusted to them than they were able to do in the old premises. 400, George-street, 5th September.

FRIDAY, 23rd September.

Looking-glasses.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their old Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of looking-glasses, assorted sizes.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 23rd September.

Clearing Out Sale,
In consequence of the Removal to the Treasury Auction Rooms.
To Fancy Goods Dealers, and buyers generally.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell by auction, at their Old Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock, in consequence of their removal to the New Premises (the Treasury Auction Rooms), George-street, two doors from Margaret-street,
A large quantity of sundry goods, comprising

Pictures	Paperhangings
Maps	Cheffonier
Toys, in great variety	Travelling portmanteaus
Music, assorted	Assorted stationery
Ink, in assorted bottles	Swan's copy books
Printing ink	Saddlery
Books	Starch
Flat irons	Stereoscopes and slides
Envelopes	Account books and ledgers
Guns	Crying babies
Cut-glass dishes	Broom handles and spades.

And a large assortment of sundry and fancy goods, too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash.

Choice Shipment of entirely New Summer Clothing, Hats, &c.

WEDNESDAY, September 21st.

To Drapers, Tailors, Hatters, Outfitters, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, September 21st, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An entire new shipment of Gardiner's celebrated ready-made clothing, hats, &c., comprising
1 case men's tasmania chesterfields
1 ditto ditto grey tweed sacs
1 ditto ditto grey German venetian sacs
1 ditto ditto crab diagonal tweed ditto
1 ditto ditto brown holland sacs
1 ditto ditto lawn tasmanian ditto
1 ditto ditto white linen ditto
1 ditto youths' assorted chesterfields
1 ditto boys' and youths' black lustre
1 ditto men's fancy doe shooting coats
1 ditto men's mixed tweed alliance sacs
1 ditto ditto summer tweed and shepherd's check vests
1 ditto ditto black cloth vests
1 ditto ditto moire antique ditto
1 ditto ditto alpaca ditto
1 ditto ditto lawn and pongee ditto, S.B. and D.B.
1 ditto boys' and youths' fancy silk and black satin vests
1 ditto ditto black cloth alpaca and fancy doe ditto
1 ditto men's black cloth trousers
9 trunks men's shepherd's check tweed ditto
1 case ditto mixed fancy tweed ditto
1 ditto ditto bedford cord ditto
1 ditto ditto worsted cord ditto
1 ditto ditto fine brown drill ditto
1 ditto boys' and youths' black cloth, and fancy tweed ditto
1 ditto ditto ditto shepherd's check ditto ditto
2 ditto ditto ditto drab and miller's mole ditto
3 ditto drab shell hats
1 ditto ditto merino ditto
4 ditto black silk ditto
1 ditto men's felt hats
1 case boys' and youths' ditto
2 ditto I.R. braces, &c.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Drab Shell Hats.
On account of whom it may concern.

WEDNESDAY, September 21st.

To Drapers, Hatters, Outfitters, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, September 21st,
Ex Ferdinand Brumm, Voss, master, from London,
A&Co., § 5—1 case, containing 48 drab shell hats.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Black Paris Hats
Drab Shell ditto
Drab Merino ditto
Men's, Boys', and Youths' Felt ditto.
To Drapers, Hatters, Outfitters, and others.

WEDNESDAY, September 21st.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, September 21st, at 11 o'clock prompt,
All new goods, just landed:—
4 cases black Paris hats
3 ditto drab shell ditto
1 ditto drab merino ditto
2 ditto boys' and youths' felt ditto.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Dray Covers.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Siam, Wilson, master, from London.
To Carriers, Draymen, Dealers, and others.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, September 21st.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his new Rooms, Wynyard street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, September 21st, at 12 o'clock,
B in diamond 9 outside—1 bale, containing 12 bleached canvas dray covers, each 24 x 22.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

New Zealand Potatoes.
Ex Prince Alfred.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, September 22.
At half-past 2 o'clock.

To Shippers, Potato Dealers, Dealers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, September 22, at Moore's Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt, without reserve,
30 tons New Zealand potatoes, just landed, ex Prince Alfred, a superior sample.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

BURREN ESTATE, NEWTOWN.—NOTICE to PURCHASERS.—Mr. Langley, surveyor, will be upon the ground on THURSDAY, 22nd instant, between 10 and 12, to show purchasers the allotments purchased by them.
MORT and CO.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Casks tallow
Sheepskins
Hides
Horns, &c.
Terms, cash.

TO WORKING MEN and SMALL CAPITALISTS.
Crown street, Surry Hills
15 CAPITAL BUILDING ALLOTMENTS.
Title, unquestionable.
Terms, very liberal, at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt street, THIS DAY, 21st September, at 11 o'clock,
15 CAPITAL BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, fronting Crown-street, Surry Hills, close to the junction of Cleveland-street.
☞ The above are particularly worthy the attention of THRIFTY MECHANICS and WORKING MEN being most admirably adapted as sites for neat cottages, with gardens, &c. The land fronts that portion of Crown-street, close to Cleveland-street, adjoining Mr. Stewart's residence, and a little beyond Mr. Heggarty's grocery store. The City Corporation have recently made and metalled this part of Crown-street, which is now one of the finest streets in the city.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

WORKING MEN and MECHANICS.
CHEAP BUILDING ALLOTMENTS.
FOR POSITIVE SALE.
CROWN-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 21st September.
The sale of these allotments is well worth the attention and attendance of any man wanting a CITY FREEHOLD ALLOTMENT.
MORT and CO.

Choice Farm and Homestead, about Thirteen Miles from Maitland.

Title, unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 21st September,
A really compact farm, containing 28 acres, situate at Mulbring Creek. It is fenced all round, and there is a good-sized hut, a barn, small stockyard, two or three pigsties, &c.
The farm is divided by a two-rail fence. Nearly all the land has been cleared, seven acres of which is now under wheat. The soil is rich alluvial.
☞ This is a first-rate chance for any one in search of a good farm within easy access of a good market.

CITY OF SYDNEY.

LOT 1. PRINCE-STREET.—Two snug Houses of four rooms each, with kitchen, &c.
LOT 2. UPPER FORT-STREET—Two comfortable Two-story Houses, opposite the Flagstaff.

Title—unquestionable.
For full particulars apply to EYRE ELLIS, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September,
The following desirable city properties—
PRINCE-STREET.
LOT 1.—Those two snug HOUSES, Nos. 47 and 49, the former now let to Mr. Flavin, as a grocer's shop, and the latter to Mr. Totterdale. They are built of brick on stone foundations, with shingled roofs; each house contains four rooms, with kitchen at the rear. Good back yards, divided by a brick wall, with back entries from the lane.
UPPER FORT-STREET, opposite the FLAGSTAFF.
LOT 2.—Those two comfortable DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 18 and 20, the former let to Mr. Bell and the latter to Mr. M'Donough. They are built of brick, on stone foundations, with shingled roofs, fitted with spouting down pipes, &c. Each house contains front verandah and four nice rooms, with kitchen at the rear, and servants' room over it. Good back yards, enclosed with boarded partitions and brick wall, with back entrance from the lane.
. They are most substantial buildings, and in the very best order throughout.
INSPECTION SPECIALLY INVITED.
☞ The above will be sold in two lots or as a whole, to suit the wishes of intending purchasers. They now yield a WEEKLY RENTAL of £4, and are let to highly respectable tenants. The position is elevated and healthy, and there is a BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF THE HARBOUR from the Fort-street houses. They are in the market for bonâ fide sale, and are worthy of attention as a MOST REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENT.
. Parties wishing to inspect are requested to apply to Messrs. MORT and CO.

THE RANNES RUNS,
LEICHHARDT and PORT CURTIS DISTRICTS,
Together with 25,750 SHEEP, and 1500 CATTLE, more or less; being beyond doubt one of the FINEST PASTORAL PROPERTIES in the Northern Districts, and distant only about
60 MILES from ROCKHAMPTON, and
120 MILES from GLADSTONE.

Terms.—25 per cent. cash; residue 6, 12, and 18 months credit.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 18th October,
That well-known first-class pastoral property, THE RANNES RUNS, situate in the Leichhardt and Port Curtis Districts, with upwards of FIFTY MILES FRONTAGE to the Granville, Woolein, Dee, and Callide Creeks, and comprising the undermentioned blocks of country:—

1. Rannes	7. Chinbin
2. Lower Rannes	8. The Bluff
3. Junction	9. The Lake
4. The Plain	10. Huntingdon
5. Gallandura	11. Earlsfield.
6. Thuriba	

ASSESSED TO CARRY 44,000 SHEEP.
Nos. 1 to 8 constitute the country first occupied by Messrs. Leith Hay and Holt, well known as their head stations, and forming in themselves a first-class run for both sheep and cattle, of large grazing capabilities.
BLOCKS 9 to 11, though contiguous, would if required make a separate and compact property. The whole of the country is most ABUNDANTLY and CONVENIENTLY WATERED in all seasons. The herbage is varied, and SALT BUSH ABOUNDS THROUGHOUT.
It possesses unusual facilities of access, being distant only about SIXTY MILES FROM WATER-CARRIAGE at Rockhampton, by an excellent road, between which rapidly rising town there is REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH SYDNEY.
The Fitzroy gold-fields have already created a MARKET FOR FAT STOCK in the immediate neighbourhood of these runs, and there cannot be a doubt that Rockhampton is destined, and that shortly, to become THE PRINCIPAL SHIPPING PORT OF QUEENSLAND.
THE IMPROVEMENTS upon the head station consist of a newly-erected cottage residence, with detached kitchen and store, &c., men's huts, stockyard, drafting yards for sheep, and horse-paddock.
There are 6 outstations, with huts and yards, on the Granville and Woolein Creeks country; and a fork-and-sapling mustering-yard for cattle at Lake Caroline on the Dee, where a first-class cattle and dairy station can be formed.
On the Callide, at Lake Victoria, are overseers' and stockmen's huts, large and complete cattle-drafting and tailing-yards, the latter having access to the lake; also, milking and horse yards, and a large paddock just completed.
With these splendid runs will be sold the following stock.
SHEEP.
2760 wethers, more or less
3000 yearlings, of sexes, more or less
1500 weaners, of sexes, more or less
2300 maiden ewes, more or less
1600 ewes, 2 to 3 years old, more or less
8400 ewes, breeding sheep, of ages
6000 ewes, more or less, dry
250 rams

25,750 sheep, more or less.
Also, 1500 CATTLE, more or less.
. Amongst the sheep are upwards of 5000 recently placed on the runs, including 3000 from the CELEBRATED FLOCKS of GILBERT DAVIDSON, Esq., of Canning Downs.
About 40 head of horse stock, consisting of station horses, brood mares, &c. An entire horse, dray, and team of working bullocks, and a light cart, to be taken at a valuation; also about three month's stores.
☞ MORT and CO. do not consider it necessary to do more than announce that these celebrated runs are in the market for sale, to secure for them, from the squatters of the colony, that attention to which their magnitude and established first-class characters entitle them.
PLAN of the country to be seen at the Rooms, Pitt-street, when the fullest information can be obtained.

GREAT LAND SALE OF THE LYNDHURST ESTATE, GLEBE.
Terms, very liberal. Title, unquestionable.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the proprietors to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 21st September,
The remaining unsold allotments in the Lyndhurst Estate, comprising the choicest building sites, fronting
THE MAIN GLEBE ROAD,
The NEW BRIDGE ROAD, and
LYNDHURST, DENMAN, TALFOURD, and COTTENHAM STREETS.
☞ The advantages of this splendid property are so well known, more particularly as SITES FOR VILLA RESIDENCES, that it is scarcely necessary to say any more than that there is not another block of land of equal extent ADJOINING THE CITY, in fact almost WITHIN ITS BOUNDARIES, to be compared to it. In point of situation, whether for beauty or salubrity, IT CANNOT BE SURPASSED. The streets are all wide and well defined, and every allotment has a back entrance by lanes reserved for the purpose, thus securing the whole of the frontage for building purposes.
The opening of the NEW BRIDGE ACROSS DARLING HARBOUR, and Black Wattle Cove, and the completion of THE NEW LINE OF ROAD, one of the finest entrances to the city, has brought Lyndhurst to within a FEW MINUTES' WALK OF THE POST OFFICE, and also secured to it a line of access free from the dust and turmoil of, as well as saving the great distance round by, the Glebe Road and Parramatta-street. The IMMENSE ADVANTAGES which have accrued to the Glebe from the successful issue of this great work can hardly be over-estimated, while there cannot be a doubt that it has ENHANCED THE VALUE of all property in that locality AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED-FOLD.
The proprietors have delayed the sale of this property, although much urged by parties desirous of buying, preferring that the public should have the opportunity of judging from experience of the great benefits of the increased facilities of the new road. That being now complete, the property is in the market for bona fide sale.
PLAN on view at the Rooms.

EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE SALE of PROPERTIES, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 21st September,
THE LYNDHURST ESTATE, GLEBE.
The remaining unsold allotments, fronting the MAIN GLEBE ROAD, the NEW BRIDGE ROAD, LYNDHURST, DENMAN, TALFORD, and COTTENHAM STREETS, CROWN-STREET, SURRY HILLS.—Fifteen capital Building Allotments.
MULBRING CREEK, MAITLAND.—Choice twenty-eight acre improved farm, with homestead.
MORT and CO.

SNUG FARM AND HOMESTEAD,
In the parish of St. George, on the Rocky Point Road, about 8 MILES FROM SYDNEY, and adjoining the well-known property of Patrick Moore.

Title, unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 5th October,
A remarkably SNUG LITTLE FARM, of about 9 acres, fronting the ROCKY POINT ROAD, and about 3 miles beyond the Cook's River Dam. The whole of it is enclosed, the road frontage with a three-rail fence, and the other sides with a two-rail fence. About two acres are now under market garden produce, and there is a comfortable little cottage upon it, also a well of good water.
☞ This snug homestead fronts the main road to Rocky Point, and ADJOINS PAT. MOORE'S FARM.
It is just the thing for an industrious man, with a rising family. It is for bona fide sale, and parties will be furnished with fullest particulars, and cards to view on application to Messrs. MORT and CO., at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES.
In the estate of the late
MR. ALDERMAN O'DOWD.
CITY OF SYDNEY.

LOT 1.—Extensive premises, situate at the CORNER of PRINCE-STREET and ESSEX-LANE, now let to Mr. Davey and Mr. Carmody.
BURWOOD.—PARRAMATTA ROAD.
LOT 2.—That genteel FAMILY RESIDENCE, with large garden, situate at the junction of the Parramatta Road and the Concord Road, nearly opposite the property of M. M. Cohen, Esq., and now occupied by Mrs. O'Dowd.
. This lot has a large frontage to the Parramatta and Concord Roads, and is bounded on the other sides by Concord and Burwood streets.
LOT 3.—A Block of Land, containing 2½ ACRES, more or less, at the junction of DRIVER'S ROAD with the PARRAMATTA ROAD, with extensive frontages to both of those thoroughfares.
Title unquestionable
For particulars apply to WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., Solicitor, No. 227, George-street.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 5th October.
The abovementioned very VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES.
Further particulars, if required, may be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

WOODSIDE COTTAGE AND GROUNDS.
A most comfortable Family Residence, erected by the late GEORGE WANT, Esq, occupying altogether an area of about 26½ acres, and comprising ORCHARD, GARDEN, and PADDOCKS, &c., substantially enclosed, and situate almost within sight of the Parramatta Railway Station.
Title, unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the trustees to the estate of the late George Want, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September,
That unique villa residence, known as WOODSIDE, situate within a short distance of the Parramatta Railway Station.
The COTTAGE is a pretty brick building upon stone foundations, with shingled roof, and contains front and back verandah, entrance hall, drawing and dining rooms, and two bedrooms on the ground floor, and three comfortable bedrooms upstairs. At the rear of the cottage, forming a wing, are nursery, kitchen, and a store with cellar under it, built also of brick on stone foundations, with shingled roof. An excellent cistern, for collecting the water from the roof, has been constructed in the yard, close to the kitchen door.
. These are quite new buildings, and may be said to be finished, excepting the staircase and plastering.
The GROUNDS, which occupy 26 ACRES and 28 PERCHES, more or less, are enclosed with a substantial fence, and comprise a FINE YOUNG ORCHARD, of several acres, garden, and extensive paddock.
There is also a GARDENER'S COTTAGE, a weatherboard building, with shingled roof.
☞ This is a very choice property, and is well known to have been selected by the late George Want, Esq., the cottage having been erected regardless of expense, and intended as a residence for his own family. The land is good, and adapted particularly for orchards and vineyards. The property is within a short distance of the junction of the DOG-TRAP and PARRAMATTA ROADS, and is visible from the train in passing up and down. Parties in search of a SNUG HOMESTEAD within convenient access by rail, or families wishing for a SUMMER RESIDENCE, or as a place of HEALTHFUL RESORT, are particularly invited to inspect this property prior to the sale. It is a choice spot, and now in the market for bona fide sale.
. PLAN on view at the Rooms.

The Usual General Sale.
At the Homebush Repository, THIS DAY, the 21st instant.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed to sell by auction, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
A variety of draught, light harness, and saddle horses
Milch cows, springers, and heifers
Drays, trucks, carts, &c., &c.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR will sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, the 22nd, at 12 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, from the noted fattening stations of Charles Button, Esq., in lots to suit purchasers.
They are really a prime lot, and worthy the attention of the trade.

To Butchers, &c.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Sloper Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 22nd September, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
170 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers, direct from his noted station, Gunnewarreldi.

Public-House, a Freehold, for Sale, on the Great Western Road.

MR. JAMES T. RYAN has been favoured with instructions from Mr. John Harris, the proprietor, to sell by public auction on the ground, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of October next,
The inn known as the "Diggers' Arms," situated at Hebersham, on the great Western Road, opposite the Minchinberry Estate, about half-way between Penrith and Parramatta, and within a quarter of a mile of the intended railway station to Penrith, now in full trade, and doing a capital business—the coaches stopping and changing horses there. The house, which is substantially-built, contains ten rooms, and detached kitchen, and has recently gone through a thorough state of repair; it stands on ten acres of land, on which there is an excellent garden containing the choicest fruit trees; stable and outbuildings in complete order, and everything in ample condition for carrying on a profitable business. The taking is considerable at all times, and by attention will realise a handsome income to the lucky purchaser.
Persons of small capital, requiring a good investment, should avail themselves of this opportunity, which so seldom occurs. The proprietor, who has been long in the trade, having made his "pile," retires to enjoy it.
Title, unquestionable.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Richmond Town Allotments and Two Farms, one of 240 and one of 30 Acres.

MR. GEORGE GUEST is instructed by Richard Coley, Esq., to sell by auction, at Mr. William Reid's, Barraba Hotel, Windsor, on TUESDAY, 27th September, at 12 o'clock,
Two allotments in the town of Richmond, containing nearly half-an-acre each, having frontages to March-street, and near the property of Mr. Abraham Cornwell.
One allotment, containing one rood and thirty-five perches, situate in March-street, having a frontage of one chain and fourteen links.
One ditto, adjoining the above, about the same size.
Also, a valuable and compact block of land, containing 240 acres, situate at Solly's Bottoms, Kurrajong, granted to Messrs. Robert and George Yeomans. This land is fenced and well watered.
A block of land containing 30 acres, on the Comleroy Road, joining the grant of John Lord's 41 acres and one rood.
Titles—Grants from the Crown.
Any further information can be had from Richard Coley, Esq., solicitor, Windsor.
Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1490062

MELBOURNE.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

Tuesday, 7 p.m.

At the acceptances last night for the Champion Sweepstakes, only three horses were declared forfeit, and three were known to have broken down, Wait-a-While, Black Bess, and Tricolor. Twenty-one have paid full stakes. Betting 4 to 1 against Strop, Sailor, and Zoe, equal at 100 to 12, Sailor having the call. Quickstep fallen a point.

Flour selling in small lots, at £34 10s.

THE SEIZURE OF OPIUM.—THE KATE HOOPER.

The following is a full report of the speech of Mr. J. H. Williams, delivered before the Chamber of Commerce, on Monday last, upon the above question :—

In seconding the report, Mr. Williams asked the attention of the Chamber for a few minutes, to urge some additional arguments why we should appeal to the great council of the colony to reverse the decision of the Customs authorities and the Executive Government, in the case of Captain Johnson, as well as to urge the repeal of one of the most iniquitous laws that ever existed upon the statute book of a civilised country. He regarded the law as iniquitous, because it visits ignorance and error with all the severity of punishment due to crime, which is not the case in any other Anglo-Saxon community upon the face of the globe, nor, indeed, with any other commercial community, with whose laws we are acquainted. In confirmation of this position he referred to the report now under consideration, in which is given the Customs regulations of the United States in similar cases, and to the letter of Mr. Robert Johnson, in which he points out what has long been the practice, and what is now the law of Great Britain upon the subject. The practice of the Russian Government, as related by Mr. Coleman, the agent of the New Zealand Steam Navigation Company is quite in accordance with that of our respective countries, as he might without hesitation say was that of all other enlightened governments. But the law, as it now stands, [illegible] than visiting ignorance and error with the extreme punishment which is due to crime,—it precludes [illegible] party from appealing to the courts of justice for redress, however great the hardship, however flagrant the injustice with which he may have been treated. The terms of the law are [illegible] that an omission to report dutiable goods shall be followed by forfeiture of the goods, and a fine for omitting to report. But [illegible] Captain Johnson would have appealed to the Supreme Court and would willingly have submitted his case to any jury in this country, not composed of Custom House officials or [illegible]. Knowing, however, before hand, that the ruling of the Judge upon the law of the case must necessarily [illegible], it would have been useless to go into Court. [illegible] to suppose that it ever was intended by the Legislature that the law should be enforced in the manner in which it has been in Captain Johnson's case, and for the twenty years which [illegible] had resided in the colony it never had been so enforced [illegible] nor while the law in England was the same [illegible] was it so enforced there as Mr. Johnson tells us [illegible] English authority for what he says. No doubt [illegible] intended to place the entire power in the hands of the Government, leaving them to deal with cases [illegible] their merits, but it could never have contemplated [illegible] the law would be administered by men who would exact the pound of flesh. Hitherto it has only been necessary [illegible] that there was no intention of breaking the law, and the penalty was at once remitted. Had Captain Johnson's case been put in this spirit of fairness, there would have been no occasion for [illegible] meeting, or if in the whole course of this troublesome matter, anything had appeared which would justify even a suspicion of an intention on the part of Captain Johnson to defraud [illegible] his voice would not have been heard in his behalf, [illegible] he did, the opinion, that there is no greater enemy to [illegible] than the smuggler. But neither the Collector or the Government pretend to there being any ground of suspicion against Captain Johnson. The heavy weight of their arm has fallen upon him, and through him the innocent owners of the opium, for an error of [illegible]. Another iniquitous feature of the law is that it punishes innocent parties. Take the case of the owners of this opium. [illegible] they have compelled Captain Johnson to observe [illegible] this port, even had they been present? But they were not present, and probably did not know of the arrival of the [illegible] time the seizure was made. Still they suffer [illegible] act of a man over whom they could not possibly [illegible] any control. This is not British justice. At the [illegible] was suggested by Mr. Campbell that the Collector [illegible] information which would put Captain Johnson's conduct in a different light from that in which we at present view it; and [illegible] no other desire on the part of the committee than to arrive at a correct conclusion, a letter was [illegible] addressed by direction of the committee to that gentleman [illegible] is before you to speak for itself, and he thought [illegible] wrong in saying that it is of a piece with his conduct [illegible]. He drives us to the Legislature as our only [illegible] The Collector has the credit of having insinuated that [illegible] collusion between Captain Johnson and the owners of the opium to smuggle it. The fact of his having been arrested in Melbourne for its value, and being obliged to seek the protection of the Insolvent Court, would, he thought, be a sufficient [illegible] insinuation. But he would ask, might there not, as the law now stands, be collusion in another quarter, viz., between certain Customs' officers and a dishonest Master, to take advantage of their position to seize upon the property under their charge, and divide the spoils? On the contrary, is there not every temptation to it where large amounts are at stake, and this appeared to him a very strong reason for petitioning the Legislature to repeal the law. He might add much with respect to the harsh manner in which the law had been carried out in Captain Johnson's case, but was content to leave the Legislature to decide that point, and would only add a word or two respecting the grounds which [illegible] Captain Johnson had for appealing to the Legislature. He first in order, being in his opinion the omission of the Customs authorities to furnish him on his arrival with a copy of the Harbour Regulations, which would have drawn his attention to the fact that an omission to enter all his dutiable goods would subject such as were not entered to forfeiture. He admitted that Captain Johnson ought to have known that it was his duty to enter his entire cargo; but he could not be supposed to know the Draconian nature of the laws under which he had placed himself by bringing his ship here. Had his attention been drawn to this he would have seen that judgment without mercy was dealt out to ignorance and error, and this fact would no doubt have aroused his attention to the infinite importance of making no mistakes. The exceptional character of the law here when compared with laws in other countries, makes it all important that the attention of masters of ships should be drawn to it, and this is evidently the opinion of the Customs authorities, as they require the pilot boarding a ship to get the acknowledgment of the captain that the harbour regulations have been left with him, and the pamphlet containing these regulations also contains the section of the Customs Act, which imposes these unheard-of penalties. Another reason, he thought for appealing to the Legislature was, that the spirit of justice had been outraged by the whole course of proceeding of the Government in this case, by which the good name of the colony and the fair fame of British justice will both suffer, and the Legislature alone has the power to rectify it. Had the Government taken the ground that they would in all cases abide by the letter of the law, there might have been pleaded in defence of their course consistency; but they do nothing of the sort. On the contrary, Captain Bowden, of the Prince Alfred steamer, tells us that, while in one case they confiscated some wine on board his ship, in another they released it. There was the case of the publicans, too, who were convicted of breaking the law; but the penalty was remitted it is said, because the Government did not regard the conviction as being in accordance with the spirit of the law. The Chamber were aware that publicans were an influential body at election times [illegible] voters at the polls. Whether this fact had any weight with the opinion as to what was or what was not the spirit of the law, it was not for him to say. One thing, however, was certain, and that was that neither Captain Johnson nor the despised Chinaman, who suffered through him, possessed any political influence here. He appealed to them not to let it be said that an unfortunate foreign captain who erred through ignorance of the law and a despised Chinaman who was not present either to break the law or to plead his own cause, had been sacrificed either to an unjust law or to the oppressive administration of it, without an effort on the part of the Chamber and of the mercantile community generally to obtain justice for them. He, therefore, prayed that they go to the Legislature with all the force of numbers, as well as of the justice of the cause, and ask them to investigate the matter, and if they find our committee to be right, to set aside the harsh and unjust decision of the Government—to set aside the letter of the law in deference to the spirit of equity.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. Robert Muriel.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Clocks, Books, Pictures, Galvanic Batteries, Electric Apparatus, Island Curiosities, &c.; at [illegible] Chairs, Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, &c.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At his Rooms, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Byass' Ale and Porter; at 11 o'clock, Pickles, Sauces, Fruits, Salad Oil, [illegible], Vinegar, Sardines, Salmon, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, White Lead, Currants, Barcelona Nuts, Raisins, [illegible], Cork Rose Butter.

Messrs. Fruit and Patten.—At their Rooms, at half-past [illegible], Damaged American Hardware, &c.; American [illegible] Furniture, Clocks, Ironmongery, Provisions, Oilmen's Stores, Dried Fruits, Building Materials, [illegible] &c.

Mr. V. [illegible].—At the Stores of Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., at half-past 10 o'clock, Byass' Ale and Porter, damaged; at their Warehouse, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, [illegible] and Co.'s Stout, Oilmen's Stores, damaged; [illegible] and Groceries, Currants, Mauritius Sugar, [illegible] Candles, I.N.E. Matches; Wax Vestas, damaged.

Messrs. [illegible] and Lambert.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, [illegible], Sails, Ballast, &c., China Marbles.

Mr. G. F. Baker.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Engravings and Prints.

Mr. C. Tearle.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Hats, Clothing, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Damaged Dray Covers.

Messrs. Mort and Co.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Farm at Mulbring Creek, near Maitland; Allotments in Crown-street, Surry Hills, Allotments of the Lyndhurst Estate, Glebe.

Messrs. Burt and Co.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dogcarts, Gigs, Trucks, Drays, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Thoroughbred Horse "Whisker."

Messrs. Dunham and Irwin.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Fat Beef.

Mr. S. Dawson.—At the Homebush Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, [illegible], Trucks, Carts, &c., &c.

Messrs. Pritchard and Williams.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Maize, Bran, Potatoes, Hay, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Fat Beef; at 6 o'clock, Fat Beef.

Mr. T. B. Humphery.—On the premises of Mr. Doyle, Lower George-street, at [illegible] o'clock, Household Furniture, Patent Oven, Beer Engine, Soda Fountain, Counter, Gas Piping, &c.

Messrs. Lister and Barnett.—On the premises, Lower George-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, and Stock-in-trade of a Confectioner.

Attractive Sale by Auction, this day (Wednesday).—The effects of a professional gentleman, consisting of furniture, pianoforte, [illegible], photographic machine, reflecting [illegible], books, &c., will be sold this day, by R. Muriel, Wynyard-street, commencing at half-past 10. Buyers are requested to read the advertisement, and be punctual in their attendance.—Adv.

Unreserved Sale of New Summer Clothing, Dray Covers, Waterproof Hats, [illegible], &c., This Day.—The special attention of hatters, outfitters, drapers, tailors, and others, is directed to the sale by Mr. Charles Tearle this day, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, at 11 o'clock; also, damaged hats, &c., at 12 o'clock. For particulars see advertisement.—Adv.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. request us to direct especial attention to their sale this day, as follows:—At Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co.'s Stores, O'Connell-street, at half-past 10 o'clock damaged beer; at the Australian Auction Mart, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, damaged bottled beer and damaged oilmen's stores; and at 11 o'clock, the cargo of Mauritius sugars ex Wild Wave, groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., &c. For particulars see advertisement.—Adv.

G. F. Baker begs to call attention of print-sellers, admirers of engravings, and others, to his sale of engravings, this day, at 11 o'clock. Full particulars at sale.—Adv.

Great Southern Railway.—The total earnings on the Great Southern Railway for the week ending 17th September, 1859, amounted to £784 18s. 2d., and the total number of passengers to 5293.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday Evening.

A return, moved for by Mr. Parkes, in May last year, has just been laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly, showing the expenditures for the Civil Service, and the proportion to each head of the population for each year from the year 1851. From this return it appears that in 1851 the population was 197,168 souls; the total expenditure, £435,149, the amount of which per head of the population was £2 4s. 1d. In 1852, the population, 208,254; the expenditure, £600,270; the amount per head, £2 17s. 7d. In 1853, the population, 231,088; the expenditure, £755,129; the amount per head, £3 5s. 4d.; in 1854, the population, 251,315; the expenditure, £1,122,131; the amount per head, £4 9s. 3d.; in 1855, the population, 277,579; the expenditure, £1,110,693; the amount per head, £4; in 1856, the population, 286,873; the expenditure, £1,089,442; the amount per head, £3 15s. 11d.; in 1857, the population, 305,487; the expenditure, £1,049,833; the amount per head, £3 8s. 8d.

Messrs. Mort and Co. sold to-day by auction the following pastoral property, known as the Illilawa runs, consisting of Beabula and Police Point, together with 27,802 sheep at 26s. 3d. per head. The improvements, including cottage residence, woolshed, stores, &c., were to be taken at a valuation.

The arrivals to-day have been the Damascus, from London, with a large cargo of general merchandise; and the Abyssinian, from Plymouth, with immigrants and a small cargo of assorted merchandise; and the Tyra, from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

From Tasmania we have papers to the 16th instant. The *Hobart Town Mercury* of that date gives the following report of the markets :—

A very fair supply of wheat came in this morning, and several parcels were sold at 14s 6d to 14s 9d per bushel; some holders are asking 15s, but principal buyers have refused to give so high a figure. Oats show no signs of improvement, and are still quoted at 3s 9d to 4s for colonial. Next to nothing is doing in English barley at 5s to 5s 3d, and Cape is very difficult of sale. Hay continues to come in plentifully, but prices have not been affected thereby, loose and country-pressed still fetching from £4 to £6 per ton, according to quality. There is no briskness in the demand for potatoes, which remain at £2 15s to £3 per ton for best samples.

The flour market continues quiet, and prices are firm at £33 per ton for flour from the best colonial wheat. Bran is steady at 1s 6d to 1s 9d per bushel.

THE VOCAL HARMONIC SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—Great praise is undoubtedly due to the Vocal Harmonic Society, and especially to their able trainer, Mr. Cordner, for the proficiency the executants have attained; but they have yet to acquire the art of imparting that degree of light and shade to the choruses without which the finest compositions lose much of their effect. For instance, in the chorus "Hear us, O Lord," in the programme of Thursday last, those words of prayer should have been delivered *pianissimo*, in order to contrast with the succeeding phrase, "Resolved on conquest." Again, in the chorus "Fallen is the foe," the words "fallen—fallen—fallen—is the foe," ought to have been sung in very subdued tones, as a fitting prelude to the words, "So fall thy foes, O Lord." I would here notice that the beautiful song "From mighty kings," was given throughout much slower than I remember it to have been sung by those celebrities of the past, Mrs. Salmon, Miss Stephens, Miss Paton, Madame Malibran, Madame Catadori, &c., especially the part (marked allegro) "Judah rejoiceth."

With regard to the delivery of the choruses, I take the liberty of making one observation—that the effect is greatly impaired by the too prevalent habit of sliding the notes one into another, the consequence of which is, that the harmony is loaded with intermediate chords not very grateful to the ear, though the singers may consider the practice a graceful one. Let me on this point quote a passage from a recent writer on choral music:—"Every note should be brought out in the legitimate tone of the voice, round and full always, though of course the pianos and fortes should be duly observed. The frequent practice of sliding one note into another is a vicious one, and if a chorus could be written, interlarded with these extraneous notes, the manuscript would appear as if a dozen spiders had been running over it. In solo singing, those embellishments (?) might be allowed, but even then should be sparingly introduced; but in madrigals and other chorales, they cannot be too severely condemned."

The above remarks are not made for the purpose of fault-finding, but with a sincere desire to help forward the proficiency of a choir, whose number and knowledge of music are capable of interpreting the best compositions of ancient and modern masters.

I hope that ere long the society will favour us with a selection from "Israel in Egypt," including the noble duet, "The Lord is a man of war," and the unequalled double chorus, "Thy right hand," "He sent them hailstones," and "The horse and his rider."

I am, Sir, &c.,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Sydney, September 17.

Funeral.—The Members of the Australian Union Benefit Society and Friends are hereby respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the late Mr. PHILIP WALTER THOMAS. The procession will move from his late residence, Cornstalk Inn, corner of King and Clarence streets, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at half-past nine o'clock precisely, and proceed to the Wesleyan Cemetery. JOHN SHYING, undertaker.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. intend removing from their small and inconvenient stores, in Pitt-street, to those large and commodious premises now being built in George-street, next the Post Office.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Overgrowth in the Young.—This safe and simple remedy has been found very efficacious in checking a tendency to consumption at that age when a too rapid growth in the young renders the constitution fragile, and weakens the powers of assimilation and nutrition. Dr. Pruys van der Hoeven, the eminent physician of Leyden, states:—"I have given it to boys whose form of chest, delicate skin, and disposition to catarrh, showed the phthisical habit; also to young men who grow tall exceedingly quickly; and have in all cases found it a most powerful restorative."

Dr. De Jongh's Oil is sold only in imperial half-pint, pint, and quart bottles, capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, and to imitate which is felony. Sole agents, ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London. Wholesale agents at Sydney, Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—For scurvy and the most prevalent diseases incidental to mariners, this purging and cleansing medicine is invaluable. It accommodates itself to the peculiar exigencies of the case, and after restoring the patient to health, re-invigorates the vital energies of the body.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and at 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 8d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

WATSON'S NEWLY DISCOVERED WORM POWDERS are safe, certain, and most extraordinary in their effects, removing the worms with amazing rapidity both from the old and the young. Price, one shilling each. Parties at a distance can have them forwarded by post by enclosing stamps for the amount; when three powders or more are required, free to any post town in the colony.

N.B.—Be particular to state the age. Prepared only at WATSON'S Drug Stores, 440, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.

WORM POWDERS entirely superseded by DAYRELL and CO.'S Worm Lozenges, which are now declared by thousands in and around Sydney to be the most speedy, certain, and agreeable medicine ever discovered for the expulsion of worms, either from children or adults. Prepared exclusively by DAYRELL and CO., Apothecaries' Hall, opposite the Cathedral, George-street, Sydney; and sold by their appointed agents, A. J. Watt and Co., George-street, opposite the Police Court; H. E. Hood, (late Penny), Parramatta-street; Mr. S. Freeman, Kiama; Mr. Rowling, Parramatta; Mr. Fowler, Campbelltown; Sympson, Brothers, Camden; and all other respectable storekeepers.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.—No more Rheumatism. Thousands of persons are constantly suffering from the distracting pains of rheumatism, without being aware that they can cure themselves, in a couple of days, by a few outward and painless applications of Dr. F. Niemeyer's "Pausilippic Lotion"—infallible and miraculous in its effects, the relief being almost instantaneous, as if by magic. Price 7s. 6d. and 10s. per bottle. Sole agents, DAYRELL and CO., George-street, opposite the Cathedral, Sydney.

JENKINS Pure Sago Flour (late Elliott's), prepared expressly for children and invalids. It affords more nourishment than any other description of farinaceous food, and will agree with the most delicate stomach. Sold wholesale and retail by W. J. JENKINS, sucessor to R. G. Elliott, 252, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

HOMŒOPATHY.—All Homœopathic Medicines, in the various preparations; Medicine Cases, of all sizes, Domestic Medicine Guides; the Homœopathic Materia Medica, and most of the works published on this science, may be obtained at the Homœopathic Pharmacy, George-street, opposite Bridge-street. JOHN BELL, late Bell and Huntley.

PICTON.—Just opened, the Railway Store, opposite the Railway Pay Office, Elizabeth-street, with goods of all useful description, which will be sold wholesale and retail, at moderate prices.

GEORGE HEATH, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, DRUGGIST, &c., from Messrs. Savory and Moore, chemists to the Queen, New Bond-street and Regent-street, London.—All prescriptions sent to this establishment are faithfully and accurately dispensed, in accordance with the intentions of the prescriber, from whose instructions the slightest deviation is not permitted. The attention of invalids generally is requested to this, on account of the manifest impossibility of carrying into effect the wishes of the physician unless his prescriptions are conscientiously followed by those upon whom falls the duty of dispensing. 334 (late 187), George-street, Sydney, between the Post Office and Hunter-street.

WASHING CRYSTAL, in large or small quantities, effecting a great saving in time, labour, and soap. GEORGE HEATH, chemist, &c., 334, George-st., Sydney.

ESSENCE OF GINGER and CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, for indigestion, flatulence, heartburn, &c. The steady increasing sale of this medicine is the best testimony to its utility. GEORGE HEATH, chemist, &c., 334, George-street, Sydney.

HENRY'S Australian WORM POWDERS—a never failing remedy for worms in children and adults. Sixpence each. Prepared only by J. HENRY, 659, George-street, Haymarket.

HARVEY'S OINTMENT, an Infallible Cure for Sore Breasts, Bad Legs, Burns, Scalds, &c. Sold in pots, at 2s. 6d. each. Agent, C. C. FINCH, chemist and druggist, King-street.

EARTHENWARE, &c., &c., CHEAP.—WILLOW PLATE, South Head Road, near Bourke-street.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned:—
Woolpacks
Three-bushel bags
Navy canvas, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Tarpaulins of all sizes
Manila and Europe rope
Seaming, herring, and other twine
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
American agricultural implements
Iron and wood buckets
Galvanised iron ditto
Spades, shovels, picks, axes
Hoes, and every description of general ironmongery.
ASHDOWN and CO., George and King streets.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, ex Bostonian, and other late arrivals—
Brandy, Martell's, in cases
Ditto, Vine Growers' Company's, in hogsheads
Ditto, ditto, in cases
Geneva, key brand
Old tom, Swaine, Boord and Co.'s and Tanquery's
Demerara rum, 33 o.p.
Whisky, finest Campbelltown, pure white
Ale, Bass' No 3 Burton
Ditto, Robert Younger's
Ale and porter, Byass' new label
Port and sherry wines, superior samples
Hams, Sinclair's, in cases
Cheese, Chedder and North Wilts
Starch and blue, Colman's No. 1
Muscatel raisins, barcelona nuts
Jordan almonds and soft shell ditto
Oilmen's stores, assorted
Arrowroot
Candied peel
Cloves, sago, pimento, ginger, best Jamaica
Lobsters, bloaters, sardines, half and quarter boxes; red herrings, in tins
Carbonate of soda
Champion's vinegar
Split peas, oats and gram
Gunny bags
Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4
Tin plates, Dafen and Pontpool I.C., IX., IXX.
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place

BATHURST FLOUR.—The undersigned have on SALE, and are constantly in receipt, from the best mills in Bathurst, of consignments of the above celebrated and favourite article, the purity of which has so well established it in the opinion of the public. PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS, Produce Auction Mart, Sussex-street.

FLOUR, in 200 lb. bags, finest country made, ground from Adelaide wheat, on SALE. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned—Flour of a superior description, in bags of 200 lbs. each, received from W. Bradley, Esq.'s, mill, Goulburn. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents.

RUINART'S CHAMPAGNE.—Now landing, ex Naomi, and for SALE by the undersigned—50 cases, quarts and pints, of this celebrated wine, in splendid condition. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

TAYLOR'S PORTER, ex Sebastopol, now landing, in prime condition. ANDERSON, BROTHERS, Circular Quay.

AMERICAN DOORS and Sashes. MOSES MOSS, Wynyard-lane.

AMERICAN COOK STOVE repaired, and all extra fixings, always on hand. 486, George-street.

IRON TANKS, 400 gallons each, on SALE by WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

SODA ASH.—Just landing, a few tons. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place.

TEA.—For SALE, by the undersigned, Hysonskin Tea, per Atmosphere. HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COOKING STOVE.—A large assortment, of latest improvement, at 486, George-street, opposite Markets.

THE PEERESS.—A few of these superior Cooking STOVES on hand. F. R. ROBINSON, 486, George-st.

PRIME MESS BEEF.—"ACHESON, CLARENCE RIVER."—The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the SALE of the above celebrated brand, are prepared to execute orders for any quantity. ASHDOWN and CO.

500,000 FEET AMERICAN PINE, Cedar, Hardwood, Doors, Sashes, Architraves, Shingles, Posts, Rails, Palings, Laths, Battens, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

70,000 BEST BANGOR SLATES. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

300 AMERICAN ASH OARS, 10 and 11 feet. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR SALE, a First-class SAW-FRAME, complete, BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

BOXES.—TO SOAP and CANDLE MAKERS, Wine Merchants, Cordial Manufacturers, and Exporters.—A large stock of every size always on hand, at reduced rates. W. FAIRFAX and SON, Branch Timber Yard, Bathurst-street, opposite the new Cathedral.

TURNERY of every description and design. W. FAIRFAX and SON, Bathurst-street, opposite the new Cathedral.

CEDAR.—For SALE, a Cargo, afloat. Apply JAMES COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard. —To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

TO BUILDERS.—BUILDING STONE of the best quality supplied on the shortest notice. A good wharf, and shipping orders punctually attended to. G. CRAIG, at the Quarry, Neutral Bay.

FOR SALE, or to LET, ONCLIFFE HOUSE, South Head. Apply ANDREW ALLEN, auctioneer, 88, King-street.

FOR SALE, on liberal terms, two HOUSES, highly finished, in the healthiest position near Sydney—one contains ten rooms, pantry, dairy, cellars, gardens, &c.; a creek flows through the grounds; the other seven rooms, cellar, garden, &c. Large supply of excellent water. Address U. S. E., Herald Office.

FOR SALE, the Good-will, Fixtures, and Stock of the Bee Hive, Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 111, South Head Road. The above is in a good business situation, is well fitted up, and would prove a good investment to any one acquainted with the business. The stock may be taken or not at the option of the purchaser. For further particulars apply to J. M. ILLIDGE, junior, 111, South Head Road.

FOR SALE by private contract, MARES and three-year-old FILLIES, in number (54) fifty-four, well-bred, and adapted for the New Caledonia or New Zealand markets. Can be seen on application to Mr. THOMAS PIKE, Western Road. Coaches to and from Penrith, from their terminus at Parramatta, pass Eastern Creek three times daily.

FOR SALE by private contract, the imported Horse "DULCIMER," the property of W. Russell, Esq., imported by the late John Tindale, Esq., "Dulcimer" is 16 hands high, a beautiful brown. He was bred by Mr. Molyneux, in Nuneham Park, Oxon, out of a celebrated hunter mare, allowed to be the best hunter in England; and was got by that noted horse "Dulcimer," the property of Mr. Samuel Beasley, of Summer Town, near Oxford. Vide pedigree at length in former advertisements. "Dulcimer" (in first-rate condition preparing for the season) can be seen at Penrith, on application to Mr. GEORGE KENDALL, Rose Inn.

FOR SALE, a FARM of 300 acres, situated on the banks of the Bega River—150 of which are of the richest description of alluvial soil, all fenced and subdivided, and at the present time there are 120 acres of wheat growing. Possession can be given in December next of all except some 36 acres, which has one year more to run. The above is well watered by lagoons in addition to the river, and is admirably adapted for a dairy farm. There is also a back run for a few cattle. For particulars apply to Mr. JOHN DAWSON, Commercial Store, Bega; or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf, Sydney.

BREWSTER, REA, and CO., have for SALE from Seven Hundred to One Thousand really well-bred HEIFERS, two and three years old. Also, several lots of BULLOCKS, and equal sexes, now running on the northern and western stations. Squatters' Exchange.

BREWSTER, REA, and CO., have been instructed to SELL, by private contract, the following first-class LACHLAN STATIONS (with every necessary improvement now on them), viz., Eugowra and Wangan, East and West Coobang, Manwongs, Burrawong, Burrawonbene, Derriwong, Charley's Yard, Sebastopol, Gobondery and Gillinbin, Byong, South Byong, and Currajong Hills, together with about 15,500 head of well-bred CATTLE, and 1600 HORSES, more or less. Full particulars at the Rooms, Squatters' Exchange.

FIRST-CLASS SHEEP COUNTRY.—BREWSTER, REA, and CO., have for SALE Eight Blocks of Country, on the Upper Dawson; Twelve ditto ditto, on the Maranoa. The above are well watered, and in every respect worthy of the attention of parties on the look-out for first-class sheep country in the new colony of Queensland. Full particulars and plans at the Rooms, Squatters' Exchange.

STORE STOCK for SALE.—
3000 sheep, 1000 maiden ewes
800 bullocks, 1000 mixed store cattle, &c.
GARLAND and BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

HOWARD'S PRIZE MATCH PLOUGHS.—
Hayes' flour-mills, dressing and smutting machines
Barrett and Co.'s colonial threshing ditto
Richmond and Chandler's chaff-cutters, corn crushers
GARLAND and BINGHAM, manufacturers' agents, 115, York-street, one door from King-street.

SHEEP STATION.—A valuable SHEEP RUN for SALE, well watered—salt bush and myall plains; warranted sound in every respect. Apply immediately to GARLAND and BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

TWO THOUSAND HEAD of STORE CATTLE for SALE. E. H. HERRING, 2, Jamison-street.

FOR SALE, at Coomoo Coomoo, Liverpool Plains, between two and three thousand prime Fat WETHERS; also some good Butchers' CATTLE. Apply to the person in charge. ROBERT PRINGLE, Summer-hill.

LAND, 3s. per FOOT FRONTAGE, Deeds Free. If purchased for a wife or children, then 2s. per foot road frontage. Water abundant, &c.; situation, Canterbury, near Ashfield. W. REDMAN, solicitor, King-street.

LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.—For SALE, a RUN, consisting of Five Blocks of first-rate sheep country, being a portion of the celebrated Peak Downs, and within 140 miles of the rising town of Rockhampton. Plan may be seen, and particulars ascertained, by application to Mr. WALSH, at the Royal Hotel, Sydney.

DARLING DOWNS.—Wanted, to Purchase a SHEEP STATION, to northward of Sydney, with large capacity. As stocked at present, of no consequence. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

STATIONS.—Bogan East and West, wanted to BUY or SELL. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

STORE STOCK and STATIONS.—For SALE, by the undersigned—
1000 head mixed cattle (fair proportion of ages and sexes), deliverable below the Range
1000 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, ditto
1500 ditto ditto, ditto, deliverable on the Downs
300 bullocks, from 2 to 5 years, deliverable within 100 miles of Ipswich
150 ditto, 3 years old and upwards, deliverable within 50 miles of Ipswich
1 Durham bull
5000 wethers, more or less, from 18 months and upwards, deliverable in November, after shearing
A flock of yearling wethers, deliverable in September, after shearing (Downs)
30 rams, first-class, M'Intyre
50 head saddle and draught horses (broken-in)
Stocked and unstocked stations.
For full particulars, terms, &c., apply to BROUGHTON and FATTORINI, Stock and Commission Agents, East-street, Ipswich.

TO GRAZIERS, FARMERS, SPECULATORS, &c.—For Private SALE, 2000 acres of well-watered, rich, agricultural, securely enclosed LAND, in one lot, or to suit purchasers, situated twelve miles south of Campbelltown, near Parkhall and Douglass Park, and about two miles from the proposed Douglass Railway Station. Price 25s. per acre. Apply first by letter to T. O. MITCHELL, Parkhall, via Riversford, Menangle.

STORE CATTLE.—For SALE 300 Head of First-class Store Cattle, being chiefly bullocks, from 3 to 6 years old and in good condition, fit to travel any distance. Can be seen at any time, at Richmond. B. RICHARDS.

SPRINGING HEIFERS and MILCH COWS.—200 Heifers and Cows; a well bred choice lot. Apply to A. DAVY, Harrington Park, Narellan. The above are well adapted for Sydney or Illawarra dairymen.

A RESPECTABLE Married MAN, who has been accustomed to the management of horses all his life, can garden, and is willing to make himself generally useful, wants a SITUATION. This advertisement is inserted by his last employer, who can speak most highly of him, as a sober, intelligent, and trustworthy man. The most unexceptionable references can be given. Apply, by letter, to A. S., Herald Office.

A STEADY sober MAN, Wants a SITUATION, can milk, attend to horse, cows, poultry, and garden. Address J. S., Mrs. Anderson, Paton's Buildings, Kent-street North.

A LADY, possessing high recommendations, is desirous of a SITUATION as GOVERNESS; the district of Moreton Bay preferred. Address M. M., Post Office, Sydney.

A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHWOMAN can meet with a comfortable home by applying 58, Mary-street, Albion-street.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Applications are invited for the vacant post of BRANCH ACCOUNTANT in this Bank, to be lodged at the Head Office in Sydney, by 10 o'clock on the morning of FRIDAY, 30th instant. R. WOODHOUSE, inspector. 16th September.

BLACKSMITH WANTED. T. JOYNER, Rushcutter's Bay.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, the services of an experienced Bookkeeper; if suitable, may lead to a permanency; none need apply who cannot go into intricate accounts, and produce testimonials of ability. Salary, liberal. Address S. S., Herald Office.

COTTAGE WANTED, five or six rooms, with some land attached. E. C., Herald Office.

COAL.—WANTED, a CARGO of COAL.—WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church Hill.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice.—A PROVIDORE is required for this Company's steamer PATERSON—security will be required for the due fulfilment of the contract.

Information to be obtained, and applications addressed to the undersigned up to SATURDAY, 24th instant.
ROBERT R. HUNTLEY, manager.
H. R. N. S. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.
September 20.

LOADING, for Louisa, Turon, Sofala. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., 90 and 92, Clarence-street.

LOADING, for TAMBAROORA and ORANGE. DANGAR, GILCHRIST, and CO.'S, 88, Clarence-st.

NOTICE to the UNEMPLOYED.—WANTED, on the Penrith Extension Line of Railway, steady PICK and SHOVEL MEN. Wages liberal.

PUBLIC-HOUSE or Hotel WANTED, by a Young Man, of small capital, who has been in the trade before. The country preferred. Address A. B., Box 153.

TO RECTIFIERS, CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS, and WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS.—Wanted, a SITUATION by a young Man, who has been ten years in the above trade in England; would make himself useful. Address J. B., Herald Office.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a smart JUNIOR HAND. 92 and 94, King-street.

TWO CHAIRMAKERS WANTED, at JOHN SMITH'S, Park-street.

WANTED, a really good COPYING CLERK, to whom constant employment and good salary will be given. Apply at Mr. MOFFAT'S office, 370, George-street.

WANTED, a Young MAN, to assist in a general store in the country, also capable of keeping books by single entry; character indispensable, and colonial references preferred. Apply to DAVID COHEN and CO., Spring-street.

WANTED, a person competent to act as SURVEYOR and Council CLERK for the Redfern Municipal Council. References as to competency and character will be required. Application to be made to the Chairman, T. HAYES, Esq., Waterloo Mills, until MONDAY, October 4th.

WANTED, to PURCHASE, Books, Clothing, Linen, good Guns, Pistols, Instruments, and miscellaneous property of every description. R. M. LINDSAY, 17, Elizabeth-street North. N.B. A note addressed, parties attended at their own residences.

WANTED, a first-class WAITER, for the interior. Must be sober, and understand his business. Apply to RAYMOND and CO., Lyons' Buildings, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a good FEMALE COOK—Italian, German, or Spanish, for a French family. Address at J. LANSEIGNE'S store, Elizabeth-street South, back of the Custom-house, from 10 to 11.

WANTED, by a Lady without a family, respectable LODGINGS, in a healthy situation, where there are no other lodgers kept. Address, stating terms, &c., to J. G., Herald Office.

WANTED, a COACH PAINTER, for a small job. F. BRADLY, auctioneer, &c., opposite Supreme Court.

WANTED, a steady, single man, as YARDMAN, to milk, attend to horses, &c. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

WANTED, an experienced Shepherd; General Blacksmith; young Man for butcher's shop, to drive a cart, &c.; Lad for Wollongong; Married Couples for town and country. J. C. GLUE, Registry Office, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BAKER; one who understands small goods. G. UPTON, baker, Elizabeth and Campbell streets.

WANTS PLACES, Cooks, Laundresses, House and Parlour Maids, Waitresses, Nurses, Married Couples, Men Cooks, and Waiters. Mrs. PAWSEY'S registry office, 168, Pitt-street. Established in 1846.

WANTED, a respectable FEMALE, that is a good plain COOK, where there are no children. Apply to JOHN BEAMES, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.

WANTED, PLACES, for useful Servants. Mrs. CAPPS, King-street. N.B. Wanted, an Upholsterer, by day or week.

WANTED to LET, APARTMENTS, in a first-class house, central situation; rent low. Apply to JAMES H. ATKINSON, Royal Hotel Gateway, George-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as House and Parlour Maid in a gentleman's family; Parramatta or Wollongong preferred. Address A. B. C., 93, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a young MAN who can milk and understands something of gardening. J. and E. ROW, Bank Court.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by an active young Man, either as Waiter, Shopman, or Storekeeper. Address G. A., Herald Office.

WANTED, by a Married Couple, a SITUATION. Low wages accepted; if one child not objected to. S. ASHLIN, agent, 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a smart Young WOMAN (English or Scotch) as GENERAL SERVANT, for a small family in Woolloomooloo. Character indispensable. Apply after 10 a.m., to C. H. ROOKE, 123, King-street.

WANTED, a Man and his Wife, as General HOUSE SERVANTS, for the South Signal Hotel, South Head Road. Apply to C. ASHTON, 120, King-street.

WANTED, a PARTNER with a small capital, to commence a lucrative business. Address F. G. H., Herald Office.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, a SITUATION as RESIDENT GOVERNESS, in a respectable family. Country preferred. Address 263, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a second COOK, who will make himself generally useful. Rainbow Tavern, King-street. JAMES SIMPSON.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, who can write a good hand and is quick at accounts. Apply between 9 and 10 a.m., to S. HOFFNUNG and CO., 339, George-street.

WANTED, a FAMILY, Scotch or English, to shepherd two flocks; a Married Couple, as domestic servants, Young Men for bush work, a German Carpenter, and Female Servants. H. HAMBURGER, 79, Pitt-street, opposite the Exchange.

WANTED, for the brig Lady Denison, a CHIEF MATE. Apply on board, at the Flour Wharf. None need apply who are not thoroughly competent.

WANTED, a strong active BOY, to make himself generally useful. MYERS and CANTOR, 266, Pitt-street.

WANTED an experienced female COOK for a first-class Hotel. Apply, by letter, to J. H., Herald Office.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a SITUATION, either in an Office or Wholesale or Retail Drapery Establishment; speaks French, is a good writer and accountant. Address B., W. J. Cates, confectioner, 436, George-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Englishwoman, a SITUATION as PLAIN COOK. Address S. B., Darling Point, Post Office.

WANTED, a young Girl, as NURSE. Apply at 188, George-street North.

WANTED, a Single MAN, to attend a Horse, milk a cow, and work in garden. Apply 29, King-st. West.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as General Blacksmith; country preferred. Apply at Post-office, Smithfield.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, at Mrs. WRIGHT'S, 314, Castlereagh-st., near Bathurst-st.

WANTED.—A good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at the Old Ship Inn, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a COACHMAN. Apply at No. 54, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a NURSE; also, a NURSEMAID. Redfern Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a Man, as COOK. Apply 201, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply, before 12 a.m., 3, Myles'-buildings, Cumberland-st.

WANTED, an active young MAN, to assist in making small goods. Apply USHER and CO., pork butchers.

WANTED, an efficient DRESSMAKER, 121, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED an active BOY, one accustomed to the grocery business. Apply 150, William-street.

WANTED, a Female as GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. THOMPSON, 81, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BLACKSMITH'S HELPER. RICHARD RAY, blacksmith, Enfield.

WANTED, a SHOPMAN. P. M'CARROLL, butcher, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a LOAN of £300, on an improved Leasehold, having 90 years unexpired. W. Herald Office.

WANTED, the ADDRESS of a competent MIDWIFE near Hunter-street. A. B., Herald Office.

WANTED, a GROOM to make himself generally useful. Apply to Australian Hotel, 353, Kent-street.

WANTED, a MAN as plain COOK, and make himself useful. Rainbow Tavern, King and Pitt streets.

WANTED, a BARMAID. L. M. N., Herald Office.

WANTED, a LAD, one that understands the tailoring and drapery business. Apply to 290, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY. Apply, before 10 o'clock, at 89, Harrington-street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a good GOAT, in kid or just kidded. Apply 51, Judge-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a young MAN to attend the Boots. Apply London Coffee House, Hunter-street.

WANTED, UPHOLSTERER and UPHOLSTRESS. Apply to THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO.

WANTED, a HAND for a TAILOR. 73, Sussex-street North.

WET NURSE.—Wanted, a respectable Woman as WET NURSE. Apply to Dr. MULLER, Phillip-street, at 2 o'clock p.m.

WANTED to be KNOWN, cheap CEDAR, at H. EVERITT'S, the corner of Macquarie-street and Lyons-terrace.

WANTED, PUPILS for Piano. Terms, 30s. per quarter. Apply Mr. FAHEY, draper, King-st., East.

WANTED, a MAN to make small goods. A German preferred. Apply to J. MILSON, butcher, Balmain.

AS OFFICES or Chambers.—ROOMS to LET. 39, Elizabeth-street North.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM and SITTING-ROOM to LET, pleasantly situated, 120, Palmer-street.

APARTMENTS to LET, furnished or unfurnished. 23, Prince-street North.

A SITTING ROOM and BEDROOM to LET, furnished. 120, Palmer-street.

APARTMENTS to LET, or Board and Residence. No. 4, Upper Fort-street.

A COTTAGE to LET, in Woolloomooloo-street. For particulars apply at the Paddington Brewery.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE to LET furnished for four Months—from the beginning of October, at Hunter's Hill. Situation high—and, remarkably healthy. Apply to Rev. A. H. BULL, Hunter's Hill.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—Terms moderate. 308, Pitt-street, opposite the Temperance Hall.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Miss GRANT'S, No. 1, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for respectable Mechanics and others, 207, Sussex-street, corner of Druitt-street, £1 per week.

BOARD and RESIDENCE REQUIRED by a single Gentleman. Apply, stating terms, to Alpha, Herald Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for two or three single Gentlemen, 408, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

BALMAIN.—Private BOARD and RESIDENCE, near the Ferry. Inquire at Mr. RAMSAY'S, grocer.

CIRCULAR QUAY STORES.—To LET, these well-known stores, lately in the occupation of Messrs. W. Jolly and Co. Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

COTTAGE to LET, in Cleveland-street, Surry Hills, containing six rooms, detached kitchen, well of good water, and garden in front and rear. Apply to Mr. TAYLOR, Phœnix Wharf.

DESIRABLE BUSINESS PREMISES.—To LET, HOUSE and SHOP, situate in George-street, opposite Margaret-place, and now occupied by T. and W. Bennett, boot and shoe manufacturers. Apply to T. and W. BENNETT, 262, George-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS; Stabling if required; 261, Elizabeth-street, Racecourse.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Wanted, immediately, sitting-room, three bedrooms, and accommodation for a servant. Address N. G., Herald Office.

GENTEEL APARTMENTS to LET, cheap. 323, Castlereagh-street, near Bathurst-street, opposite White's, baker.

SOUTH HEAD. The SIGNAL HOTEL to LET. Apply to ANDREW ALLAN, auctioneer, 88, King-street.

STORE TO LET.—A large Cellar, part of ground floor, and upper floor, at No. 13, Hunter-street. Apply to R. HARNETT.

TO LET, those extensive PREMISES, in George-street, Sydney, lately occupied by Mr. Fryer, with very large shop and lofty cellars, perfectly dry. They will be let with frontage to York-street if required. Apply to G. W. GRAHAM, 6, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

TO LET, BUILDING ALLOTMENTS at Wolstoncroft Bay, North Shore. Apply to C. G. JEANNERET, 287, George-street.

TO LET, a four-room House in Little Hunter-street. Apply to H. COHEN, 254, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, BAKER'S HOTEL, King-street. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a Six-roomed HOUSE; kitchen, water, and garden. Apply B. YABSLEY, Petersham Station.

TO LET, a Six-roomed HOUSE, kitchen, water, and garden. Apply to B. YABSLEY, at Petersham Station.

TO LET, a genteel RESIDENCE, at Darlinghurst. PAPWORTH and PHILBEN, 121, King-street.

TO LET, a respectable RESIDENCE, Point Piper Road. PAPWORTH and PHILBEN, 121, King-street.

TO LET, Two HOUSES, in Goulburn-street. PAPWORTH and PHILBEN, 121, King-street.

TO LET, Verandah COTTAGE, six rooms, kitchen &c., 4, Judge-street, Woolloomooloo. W. ALLEN, 476, George-street.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street South, near to the residence of Mrs. Terry Hughes, a first-class HOUSE of seven rooms, with kitchen attached. Apply at the Steam Engine Inn, George street South.

TO LET, a PORK BUTCHER'S SHOP, in a business part of the city. Apply 293, George-street.

TO LET, a PUBLIC-HOUSE; rent low. Apply to H. NIXON, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, in Clarence-street, opposite Wynyard-square, a six-roomed HOUSE. Apply at 139, Castlereagh-street South.

TO LET, a large unfurnished ROOM in a private house. Address Comfort, Herald Office.

TO LET, a large HOUSE, with SHOP, plate glass front, in Park-street, the most central part in Sydney, third door from George-street.

TO LET, a comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, eight rooms, kitchen, stabling, and good yard; rent, very moderate. 105, Harrington-street, two doors from Church-hill.

TO LET, Unfurnished APARTMENTS near the Racecourse. Apply J. CLARKE, corner Pitt and Liverpool streets.

TO LET.—A three storied HOUSE, seven rooms, and kitchen, water laid on; good yard. For particulars, apply to WILLIAM HARMER, No. 21, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

TO LET, or for SALE.—A comfortable four-roomed verandah COTTAGE, with shed, large piece ground, well of good water; rent, moderate. Apply HENRY EDMONDS, Bayswater Hotel, Double Bay.

TO LET, No. 62, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, a House, shop, seven rooms, water laid on; rent thirty shillings per week. Apply on the premises, or to F. PALFREY, Paddington, near Gordon's mill.

TO LET, Four new HOUSES, in Hill's-terrace, Riley-street, containing four rooms and a kitchen, with verandahs, balconies, spacious yards, and water laid on. Rent, moderate. Apply to JOHN HILL, jun., King-street, or William-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, a Waterside RESIDENCE, containing six good rooms, kitchen, laundry, &c; verandah back and front; the whole well finished, and having a fine view. Apply to GARLAND and BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, the House lately occupied by Mr. W. Callaghan as The Forresters' Hall Inn, situated in Bullanaming-street, Redfern. The above has lately been put into complete repair, and is suitable for a private dwelling, shop, or hotel. For particulars apply at the Kent Brewery, Parramatta-street.

TO BE LET at Windellama, ten miles from Bungonia, 1475 Acres of LAND, watered by the Windellama and Limestone Creeks. A great deal of the land is fit for agriculture. Apply to JOHN ALEXANDER, 64, Margaret-street.

TO BE LET, a FARM of 270 ACRES, at SOUTH CREEK.—To be let, a Farm of 270 acres, on the Badgery Creek, South Creek, a few miles south of St. Mary's. Apply to JOHN ALEXANDER, 64, Margaret-street.

TO LET, a Retail CONFECTIONER'S SHOP, in George-street, fitted up in the usual style, and doing a fair business; the proprietor leaving in consequence of going into the wholesale trade. Apply to Mr. NOBBS, Swan-with-Two-Necks, corner of George and Park streets. No bonus required. Rent, £2 10s.

TO LET, at Morpeth, a BUTCHERING ESTABLISHMENT, replete with every convenience, viz., brick-built house, with large shop, piggeries, slaughter-house; eighty-acre paddock, &c.; rent, £150 per annum. Also extensive Business Premises, well adapted for a grocery, drapery, ironmongery, or general business; rent, £100 per annum. Apply to PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS, Sussex-street.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR of large Premises in George-street—the centre of business, with a front entrance, and convenient platform at the rear for hoisting in goods; capable of holding 500 tons of merchandise; suitable for any business. JAMES H. ATKINSON, Royal Hotel Gateway.

TO BE LET, that handsome Elizabethan house, GRAYCLIFFE, beautifully situated at Milk Beach, five miles from Sydney, with 14 acres enclosed land, the property of John Reeve, Esq. The house contains on ground-floor, drawing-room and dining-room, each 26 x 18 feet; library, two pantries, and bathroom; on first-floor, five large bedrooms, with dressing-room off each, closets, &c., &c.; out-offices, two large kitchens, pantry, laundry, scullery, two coach houses, 5-stall stable, fowl-houses, well; cellar underneath the house. Apply to JOHN ALEXANDER, 64, Margaret-street.

TO LET, that first-class Family RESIDENCE, in Wynyard-terrace, Wynyard-square, now in the occupation of M. Brodziak, Esq.; also, that large and commodious STORE, situated in Wynyard-lane, in the occupation of Messrs. M. and L. Brodziak. For particulars apply to ISAAC LEVEY, at R. Harnett's, 13, Hunter-street.

TO BE LET, at Wingecaribbee, Berrima, large and small FARMS, on 99 years' leases, untrammelled with any conditions; the rent will be fixed at the value of the land as it at present exists. The land on this estate is well known as being of the best quality, is well watered in every part, and will be intersected by the railway from Sydney to Goulburn. Application may be made to Mr. H. M. OXLEY, on the property; or to Mr. J. N. OXLEY, at Kirkham.

TO ENGINEERS, Iron Founders, Ship Owners, Merchants, Timber Dealers, and others.—To LET, those centrically situated premises, adjoining the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, in Sussex-street (and known as Struth's Wharf), at present occupied by Messrs. Napier and Co., engineers. The premises are well adapted for carrying on a large engineering business, having good accommodation for steam vessels of large tonnage. The workshops are substantially built of stone, and could easily be converted into spacious stores. The wharf is capable of accommodating large vessels. There is also a good cottage in Sussex-street attached to the premises. For particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN STRUTH, 16, Crown-street, Miller's Point, Sydney.

TO STAND, at Horsley, near Liverpool, the draught stallion TOM, THE DRAYMAN, by imported "Tom, the Drayman," out of a Suffolk mare. Terms—A single mare, £2 5s.; two or more (the property of same person), £2. Mares taken in at Horsley for the season free of charge, and every attention paid to them, but no responsibility will be incurred. Apply to E. H. WESTON, Horsley.

TO TRAVEL THIS SEASON through the Districts of Camden, Narellan, and Menangle.—The colonial Cart Horse BROWN GEORGE, the property of Mr. H. Thompson, Camden.

"Brown George" was got by "Glenelg;" dam by a Lincoln mare; granddam by "Clydesdale." He is 8 years old, standing 17 hands 1 inch high, with great bone and power, equal to any horse in the colony. He has travelled four seasons in the district of Windsor, proving himself a sure foal-getter, and where his stock can be seen.

Terms.—£2 10s. each mare; groomage, 2s. 6d. All money to be paid on or before 1st January, 1860, to HENRY THOMPSON, Camden.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL," will be forwarded to all parts of the world, in accordance with instructions as to address, on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamp, the price will be 5s. per annum via Southampton, and 7s. per annum via Marseilles, payable in advance.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
Cash Terms of Advertising.

Two lines	One shilling.
Four ditto	Two shillings.
Six ditto	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.

☞ Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.

Sydney: Printed and published by John Fairfax and Sons, at the Office of the "Sydney Morning Herald," Pitt and Hunter streets, Wednesday, September 21st, 1859.